

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL XVI NO 142.

BOMBAY THURSDAY JUNE 14 1928

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1928			
16 June	Mantua	Narkunda x	10,946
23 "	Razmak	"	16,572
30 "	Delta	"	8,900
7 July	Ranpura	"	16,001
14 "	Morea	"	10,953
21 "	Mooltan x	"	20,847
28 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	"	11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi	"	16,919
11 "	Macedonia	"	11,120
18 "	Maloja x	"	20,837
25 "	Malwa	"	10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana	"	16,568
8 "	Mantua	"	10,918
15 "	Naldera	"	16,986
22 "	Ranpura	"	16,001
29 "	Razmak	"	10,902
6 Oct.	Kaiser-i-Hind	"	11,518
13 "	Narkunda x	"	16,572
20 "	Rawalpindi	"	16,919
27 "	Razmak	"	10,902
3 Nov.	Rajputana	"	16,568
10 "	Mooltan x	"	20,847
17 "	Ranchi	"	26,650
24 "	Macedonia	"	11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura	"	16,001
8 "	Maloja x	"	20,837
15 "	Razmak	"	10,902
22 "	Malwa	"	10,986
29 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	"	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera	"	16,986
12 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
19 "	Mantua	"	10,918
26 "	Ranchi	"	16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x	"	16,572
9 "	Ranpura	"	16,001
16 "	Morea	"	10,953
23 "	Razmak	"	10,902
30 "	Mooltan x	"	20,847
6 Mar.	Kaiser-i-Hind	"	11,518
13 "	Rawalpindi	"	16,919
20 "	Delta	"	8,900
27 "	Rajputana	"	16,568
3 Apr.	Maloja x	"	20,837
10 "	Ranchi	"	16,650
17 "	Ranpura	"	16,001
24 "	Rawalpindi	"	16,919
31 "	Naldera	"	16,986

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"

20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London A. £30 B. £70 C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £92 C. £56
2nd saloon to London A. £54 B. £52
2nd saloon to Marseilles A. £50 B. £48.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions... £120
To Marseilles and back £100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.
During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	To
1928.		
15th June	Menora	.. 7,888
15th July	Dumana	.. 8,427
15th Nov.	Dumana	.. 8,427
27th Dec.	Dumana	.. 8,411

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
*Tamba Maru	5845	30th May.	13th June
Moji Maru	3757	17th June	27th "
*Sado Maru	5898	30th "	14th July
Genoa Maru	6785	16th July	30th "
*Awa Maru	6023	29th "	12th Aug.

* Passenger Steamer.
Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Kitano Maru	28th June
Haruna Maru	12th July
Kamo Maru	26th July
(For CHINA & JAPAN).	
Kashima Maru	27th June
Hakone Maru	11th July
Orient California Service	
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly	
Shinyo Maru	10th July
Siberia Maru	24th July

Other services are:
Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan-Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20278, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers.	To
1928		
22nd June	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
25th June	Kiddorpore	Straits, China and Japan.
29th "	China	Straits & Japan.
30th June	Alipore	Straits, China & Japan.
5th July	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
2nd Aug.	Naldera	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
16th "	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
30th "	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
27th "	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	To
1928.		
15th June	Vita	.. Bureh via Karachi
20th "	Khandala	.. East and South Africa
20th "	Bankura	.. Bureh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Bombay available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Bureh. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Sumatra Maru	12th June	20th June
Celebes Maru	23rd "	5th July
Tacoma Maru	12th July	22nd "
Indus Maru	24th "	5th August

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Edition.	Local.	Mofussil.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0	
6 Months	10 0	12 8	
3 Months	5 0	6 4	
1 Month	1 14	2 4	

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Local Mofussil. Foreign.

Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5 Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1/2 ANNA.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvasers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

KATNI FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF

Swami Vivekananda

A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION WITH A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS.

Six editions of Swami Vivekananda's Speeches and Writings have already run out of stock and in this, the seventh edition, no effort has been spared to include a number of contributions in prose and verse, since discovered and an appendix containing appreciations of the Swami and his work by his celebrated disciple Sister Nivedita.

Seventh Edition

With Two Portraits and Appreciations. Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8-0.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE. SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF

Raja Ram Mohun Roy.
Sarojini Naidu.
Sir J. C. Bose.
Dr. P. C. Ray.
Dr. Annie Besant.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha.
Sir William Wedderburn.
Madan Mohan Malaviya.
Sir Dinshaw Wacha.

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3. Three.

To Subs. of the "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8.

Indian Statesmen. Biographical sketches of famous Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 portraits. Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

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Hinduism. By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound 450 pages. Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian National Evolution. By Ambika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

The Governance of India. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

The Mission of Our Master. Essays and Discourses. By the Eastern and Western Disciples of Ramakrishna-Vivekananda. Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review."

Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers, George Town, MADRAS.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS

1925 13545 for Rs. 2,96,42,000

1926 17371 " " 3,91,39,000

1927 21418 " " 4,68,04,075

1925 Rs. 92,66,000

1926 " 1,05,33,000

1927 " 1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED RS. 10½ CRORES.

FUNDS EXCEED RS. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

READ

What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of The Hindu. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

"THE HINDU"

Apply for particulars to
The Manager, Post Box 316, Madras.



Nothing talks louder

than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rapee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order. INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED qualified MEDICAL ASSISTANT. Dharampur, (S. M. Hill), Sanatorium, Laboratory qualifications essential. Salary Rs. 200 or 250 according to abilities. Apply SORAB WADIA, "Seva Sadan Buildings," Bombay 7, (No personal interviews). Apply till 30th June.

WANTED WOMEN SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for employment under the Dufferin Fund, U. P. Starting pay Rs. 75, free quarters and private practice according to rules. For particulars apply to the INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS, U. P., Lucknow.

WANTED a B.Com. or other as Instructor in Commercial Subjects (Correspondence, Book-keeping, Accountancy, preferably Shortland also) for V. N. High School, Dharmaj. State terms:—PURUSHOTTAM V. PATEL, Secretary, Dharmaj.

WANTED 5 GRADUATES for the Madrassatul-Islam, Karachi, preferably with teaching experience. Grad-Rs. 100—5—115. After passing S. T. C. or B. T. Rs. 115—10—175. Apply with testimonials and copies of photograph to the PRINCIPAL.

WANTED an ENGINEER for a Steam Disinfecter at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 50—3—65 p.m. Applications stating casts, age, qualifications, etc., should reach the SUPERINTENDENT, J. J. Hospital, by the 16th June, 1928.

WANTED one LITERATURE GRADUATE and one CLERK (Matric). Apply with salary expected and experience up to 15th June to MANAGER, Madrasa Pimpriwala High School, Rander.

WANTED REPRESENTATIVES for each town of India, Burma, on Rs. 50 plus T. A. Rs. 30 Deposit Rs. 100 against silk clothes. BENARES TRADING CO., Dasaswamedhi, Benares City.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED.—Two capable SECRETARIES to do literary work, etc., for two big Labour offices. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Please write to Mr. JHABVALA at Shetye Buildings, Poisarvadi, Patel.

WANTED—Capable AGENTS in Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar for the oldest Indian Life Assurance Company. Best terms. Apply to Box No. 2150 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED. PERSONS desiring to earn Rs. 150/- monthly, through home industries. Apply immediately. INTER. UDWADA STATION.

WANTED on Rs. 50 p.m. a GRADUATE capable of teaching History and Geography in the High School classes. Apply at once to the SUPDT. OF EDUCATION, Dewas State (Senior), Dewas Senior, (C. I.)

WANTED an experienced CLERICAL HAND, knowing Double Entry Book-keeping. Apply SAROSH MOTOR WORKS, King's Road, Ahmednagar.

WANTED AGENTS everywhere for our "Vasant Vinod" Agarbattis, for terms please apply with one anna stamp to AYURVEDIC MEDICAL & PERFUMERY WORKS, Mysore.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED.—Ceylon Government Servant desires good POST, India or Burma Govt. or otherwise. Apply to Box No. 2148, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

MORE SECONDHAND CAR BAR-GAINS!!—SINGER, 4-seater Rs. 750/-, FORD 10-seater bus, excellent condition Rs. 650/-, DAVIES Rs. 250/-, BUICK 6-cylinder 5-seater Rs. 750/-, OLDSMOBILE Rs. 300/-, CHEVROLET Rs. 800/-, HAYNES Rs. 250/-, All in good running order G. MCKENZIE & CO., (1919) LTD., Sassoon Dock, Colaba.

JA 30571

WHEN You buy a FEDERAL TRUCK, you buy real Truck, not a converted Passenger Car. Write us for full particulars and our best allowance upon your old Truck in part exchange. Hire purchase terms. G. MACKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 61, Hughes Road, Bombay.

JA 30506

EDUCATIONAL

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, ETAWAH—RE-OPENS after Summer Vacations on the 9th July. Apply for admission and prospectus to—THE HEAD MASTER.

M 30538

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PREMIER EVENT OF 1928—A nickel or a golden beautiful wrist watch or a big alarm timepiece distributed absolutely free on terms to your door. Send only Re. 1/- by money order even before your turn your eyes. No V. P. The MINERVA STORES, Cuttack.

T 30503

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 21934.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD. PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts, CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. Special Concession for Monthly Boarders (Family suites with bath available). Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

MANGO AND LICHU FRUITS and GRAFTS. Langra, Bombay, Krishnabhog mangoes 100, Rs. 7. ROSE LICHU 500 Rs. 4. Expenses extra. Advance essential. Grafts Catalogue free. SUPERINTENDENT, LALBAGH NURSERY No. 65, Darbhanga.

R921A

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—2 SERVICEABLE LIFE-BOATS with copper tanks cubic capacity 370 feet each, also 2 of 510 feet each. Apply Box No. 2149, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

T 30574

WHO KILLED KAKOMI. No body. You can't do it. Not even the Dhoobi. Get your Shikar Coats and Sports Coats, made from KAKOMI Khaki Drill. Unrivalled for rough wear. From Rs. 8/14/- each.

DON'T SAY . . . !—when you see another shirt "gone west", but make a resolve to buy KAKOMI Long Life Shirts next time. In mauve, blue and black stripes. 31 inches wide at As. 9-6 per yard.

UNEASY LIES THE HEAD—That wears a crown! But easy lies the man who wears KAKOMI Pyjamas really comfortable and serviceable sleeping wear—White Twill Rs. 4/12/- per suit; Rs. 28/- per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5/12/- per suit; Rs. 34/- per half dozen.

RS. 3/6/- PER PAIR! That's the price of KAKOMI Khaki Shorts. Probably the best value ever offered. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required).

Kakomi Manufactures embrace everything that can be made of cotton, and the name is a guarantee of real sound honest value. You can never really rely on unknown bazaar materials—and it costs you no more to buy KAKOMI.

Manufactured only by THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

K. 2.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS. FRIDAY, the 15th June, 1928, being a Public Holiday, week-end return tickets will be issued from THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1928.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY, Ag. Chief Traffic Manager. V. Terminus, Bombay, 13th June, 1928.

30577

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "SUMATRA MARU" are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival on the 13th June, 1928, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erison and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Criminal Sessions of 1928 has this day been DISSOLVED.

N. V. MANDLIK, Sheriff of Bombay. Sheriff's Office, Bombay, 12th June, 1928.

30573

NOTICE

NO. 4775/M.V. OF 1928. COMPULSORY ANNUAL RE-REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

MOTORISTS ARE INFORMED that under Rule 6 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, all motor vehicle registration certificates will expire on the 31st August, 1928.

No fee will be charged for the renewal of a registration certificate in any case where the application for renewal is received by the undersigned not later than 15 days after the expiry of the certificate.

If the application is not received within this period the full registration fee will be charged, viz., Rs. 16 for a car, Rs. 4 for a motor cycle and Rs. 32 for a heavy motor vehicle.

Registration certificates will be received in the Office of the Commissioner of Police for renewal on or after 1-7-1928.

P. A. KELLY, Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 12th June, 1928.

30560

NOTICE

CARBICE LIMITED.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, and IN THE MATTER OF CARBICE, LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

AT THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company held at the Registered Office of the Company at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 23rd day of May, 1928, the following resolution was passed as an extraordinary resolution and at the subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held as aforesaid on the 7th day of June, 1928, it was confirmed as a Special Resolution:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Edalji Bhikaji Ghasvala, of Bombay, Solicitor, be appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up."

Dated this 8th day of June, 1928. R. J. KOLAH, Ag. Secretary.

30551

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held by the Commissioner of the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay on the 7th day of June, 1928, in High Court (O.O.C.J.) Suit No. 2808 of 1926 (Goolmahomed Salemahomed vs. Bai Mariambai, widow and others) our client Mr. RAMJANALLY JAMALBHAI was the highest bidder and declared to be the purchaser of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 23, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY. All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fardani Tenure with the messuage tenement or building house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Tandel Street in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and described in earlier title deeds, containing by admeasurement 190.2/3 square yards but by recent measurement found to contain 208 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 3123 assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 2777-2778, Street Nos. 31 to 35 and 55A and Cadastral Survey No. 1574 of Mandvi Division and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Salemahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani, on or towards the East by a Sweepers' passage, on or towards the South partly by a gully and partly by the property of Salemahomed Rahimtoola and on or towards the West by the Tandel Street aforesaid.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1928. DEARANSI DADACHANDJI & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.

30570

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, and IN THE MATTER OF CARBICE, LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 200 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a MEETING of the Creditors of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1928.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1928. E. B. GHASVALA, Liquidator.

30552

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO. 129, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM-MOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1949 of 1926 (Syed Mahomed Hamid and others vs. Syed Ahmed Umer and others) and in pursuance to order of the court dated 20th February 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground with buildings and tenements standing thereon situate at Ripon Road admeasuring about 226 square yards registered under Collector's Old Nos. 125, 524, New No. J113645, Old Survey, Nos. 268, 270 and New Survey No. 313554 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 3877 (21) Street No. 64 J, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Ripon Road, on the West by the property of Ismailji Peerbhai Netarvala, on the North by the property of Valli Saheb Atarwalla and on the South by the Mahomedan Street.

The property realises Rs. 426 per month as rent. For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Win and Co., Receiver's Attorneys or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880). Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000 Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000 Reserved Fund " 99,500,000

BRANCHES:	
Alexandria	Karachi
Batavia	Kobe
Bombay	London
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles
Calcutta	Lyons
Canton	Manila
Changchun	Nagasaki
Dairen	Newchwang
Fongtsen	New York
Hankow	Nagoya
Harbin	Osaka
Hongkong	Peking
Honolulu	Rangoon
Kai Yuen	Rio de Janeiro
Saigon	Singapore
	Shimonosaki
	Sourabaya
	San Francisco
	Samarang
	Shanghai
	Sydney
	Tientsin
	Tokyo
	Tsinan
	Tsingtan
	Vladivostok

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY. BRANCHES: Bhandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000 CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000 RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balances Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application. A. G. GRAY, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY At 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Charlie Chaplin

IN THE CIRCUS

The Motion Picture that all Bombay is flocking to see.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

BRITAIN'S MIGHTIEST NAVAL ROMANCE.

FURTHER ADVENTURES OF THE

FLAG-LIEUTENANT

Featuring an all-star British Cast,

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY, at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

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FEATURING

ELEANOR BOARDMAN

Tense—Dramatic—Passionate—This revelation of a woman's soul and of how she makes life's greatest decision, will move the most stirring picture, you've seen this year.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT ONLY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SALLY O'NEIL

IN A RIOT OF FUN

"DON'T!"

THE TROUBLES, ADVENTURES AND ROMANCE OF A LOVABLE BREEZY AMERICAN FLAPPER, WHO BELIEVED IN LETTING NOTHING STAND IN THE WAY OF HER FREEDOM.

TO-MORROW

SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION

AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

LAURA LA PLANTE

IN

HER BIG NIGHT

THE STORY OF A BLONDE CLAIMED BY TWO HUSBANDS, SPANKED BY ONE OF THEM, AND CLAIMED BY HER SWEETHEART.

IT'S A GALE OF MERRY LAUGHS.

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TO-MORROW ONLY.

WIN Rs. 1,000

by SOLVING

The J. A. B. CROSS-WORD Competition No. 7.

P. O. Yellamanchili (Vizag Dt., M. S. M. Ry., S. India)

Please look into this issue dated 26-5-28. CLOSING DATES for posting and receiving entries EXTENDED to 9-7-28 and 16-7-28 respectively.

Apply for printed leaflets to

The DIRECTOR

ARABIAN SEA MON-
SOONEXTENDS IN DECCAN AND
RAJPUTANA

FURTHER RAINFALL

POONA, June 13.

The Arabian sea monsoon continues vigorous in Konkan and has extended in the Deccan and Rajputana. Bombay reports ten inches of rain. The Bay current has been normally active in Burma and markedly active in North-east India. Weather is disturbed over north-west India. There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Kumaon Hills, Rajputana East, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad north and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces east, Rajputana west, Central India west, Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in the United Provinces west, Gujarat and Hyderabad south.

The chief amounts are: Tavoy, Amherst and Kyaukpada one and a half inches; Akyah three; Myitkyna one, Dhubri and Shillong one and a half; Cherrapunji seven, Cox's Bazar three; Chittagong four; Calcutta two; Darjeeling, Dinajpur and Berhampur one and a half; Mymensingh five; Sambalpur one; Ranchi three quarters; Purnea two; Naya Dumka one and a half; Benares, and Mainpuri a quarter; Mukteswar and Udaipur three quarters; Surat a half; Indore one and a half; Pachmarhi and Pendra a half; Ratnagiri one and a half; Ahmednagar three; Poona and Hyderabad Deccan three quarters, Mercara two and Calicut one.

Forecast: Decrease in West Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, increase in Assam, and Malabar and extension along and near Punjab and Kumaon Hills.—A. P.

SPECIAL WEEKLY REPORT

MONSOON MARKEDLY ACTIVE

POONA CITY, June 13.

The following is the special weekly weather report:—

Both branches of the monsoon were markedly active during the week. The Arabian Sea current extended in the Deccan and into the central parts of the country on the 6th, and also temporarily into North-west India on the 8th. It was vigorous in the Konkan on the last two days. Bombay had 7" of rain on the 11th and 10" on the 12th. The depression which formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal on the 5th, developed into a storm on the 7th and disappeared on the next day. It caused some heavy falls of rain on the Arakan and Chittagong coasts.—Akyah and Kyaukpada had 7" of rain each on the 6th, and Chittagong 3 inches on the 7th.—A. P.

AFTERMATH OF HEAVY
DOWNPOUR

SITUATION ON WEDNESDAY

All throughout Tuesday night Bombay experienced continuous rain. The effect of the heavy downpour was that in the morning the tram service was considerably interrupted. The traffic between Mazgaon and Grant Road, Parel and Dadar, C. P. Tank, Jacob Circle, Victoria Gardens and Lal Bag was disturbed from one to three hours. All the tracts of open space near Grant Road, Foras Road, Nul Bazar, Parel and Dadar presented the appearance of miniature lakes. The hack victoria drivers made good business owing to dislocation of the tramway traffic, also the buses particularly of the C and D services were full of passengers during office hours. The G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway local service also was subjected to delays although not of very serious nature. The total rainfall till 8 a.m. on Wednesday of the past 24 hours was 9.87.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER
REPORTARABIAN SEA MONSOON ACTIVE IN
KONKAN

POONA, June 12.

The following is the summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Tuesday, the 12th of June 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has been vigorous in the Konkan and has extended in the central parts of the country. The Bay current has weakened in Lower Burma, but has strengthened in Bengal. The western disturbance has given numerous duststorms and light

local rain along the northwest frontier and the north Punjab.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in northeast India and an extension in the Deccan.

Burma.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma; Tavoy has had 1.9", Rangoon 0.9", Akyah 1.0", Myitkyna 0.9" and Kyaukpada 2.9". Skies are heavily clouded.

North-east India, including Orissa.—There has been nearly general rain in Assam, Bengal and Orissa, with local rain in Chota Nagpur and Bihar; Dibrugarh reports 0.6", Dhubri 0.4", Cherrapunji 1.4", Cox's Bazar 1.7", Barisal 1.7", Jessore 1.5", Calcutta 1.7", Chittagong 2.1", Saugor Island 1.1", Dinajpur 1.1", Bogra 3.7", Darjeeling 5.7", Balasore 1.6", Sambalpur 1.3", Daltonganj 0.4", Purnea 0.4" and Patna 0.5". Skies are overcast. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 101 deg. recorded at Gaya.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Berar, and locally in the United Provinces East, Central India West and the Central Provinces; Allahabad has had 0.3", Cawnpore 0.2", Akola 0.7", Amraoti 1.3", Seoni 1.3", Raipur 0.8" and Jagdalpur 0.7". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in most parts of the Central Provinces and the south-east of the United Provinces. Maximum temperature was below normal in the United Provinces and Berar. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 102 deg. at Allahabad, Jhansi and Agra.

North-west India.—There has been local rain on the Punjab hills, in the North-West Frontier Province, and the Punjab East and North, while a few falls have occurred in Gujarat; Lahore has had 0.8", Surat 1.0" and Dalhousie 0.6". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat, lower Sind and Kashmir and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the North-West Frontier Province and the Central Punjab, and in defect in west Baluchistan. Maximum temperature was below normal in the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana East; the minimum was above normal in Baluchistan, and below it in the Punjab East and North. Jacobabad recorded the maximum temperature of 114 deg. yesterday afternoon.

The Peninsula.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Konkan, Hyderabad North, and Malabar, locally in the Bombay Deccan and Coorg, and at a few stations in Madras South-east and the Madras Coast North; Bombay has had 6.7", Ratnagiri 2.1", Marmagao 2.7", Karwar 4.1", Ahmednagar 0.6", Aurangabad 0.7", Nizamabad 0.6", Mercara 0.5", Mangalore 1.1", Trivandrum 1.1", Gopalpur 0.3" and Calicut 1.3". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual on the north Coromandal coast. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Konkan, Hyderabad North and Mysore. The highest maximum temperature recorded in the division yesterday was 103 deg. at Madras.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 14th June, 1928, at Colaba Point 9.87", Fort 8.85", J. J. Hospital 8.30"; Total since 1st June to date at Colaba point 18.93", Fort 19.77", J. J. Hospital 16.53.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 at Colaba Point 1.21", Fort 2.16", J. J. Hospital 1.54".

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba point 0.77", Fort 0.42", J. J. Hospital 0.32".

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT,
FOR THE 13TH JUNE 1923

GENERAL REMARKS.

Bombay, June 13.

The monsoon continues vigorous in the Konkan; Bombay again recorded a heavy rainfall of 10 inches. It has strengthened in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and has extended in Rajputana. Nearly general rain has fallen in Malabar, Hyderabad North, the Bombay Deccan, the Konkan and Rajputana East, and local rain in Mysore, the Central Provinces, Rajputana West and the United Provinces East, while a few falls have occurred in Hyderabad South, Gujarat and the United Provinces West. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab, where they are clear. Humidity and temperature are roughly normal. The highest maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 116 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An increase in Malabar and an extension into the Punjab.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Colaba	9.87"
Fort	8.85"
J. J. Hospital	8.30"

Mainpuri	0.33"
Bikaner	0.10"
Jodhpur	0.02"
Jaipur	0.02"
Ajmer	0.37"
Kotah	0.12"
Surat	0.65"
Indore	1.33"
Akola	0.04"
Saugor	0.13"
Nagpur	0.18"
Raipur	0.32"
Chanda	0.76"
Ratnagiri	1.44"
Marmagao	0.55"
Karwar	0.76"
Malegaon	0.38"
Ahmednagar	2.80"
Poona	0.81"
Balgaum	0.15"
Aurangabad	0.67"
Nizamabad	0.50"
Hyderabad	0.70"
Mangalore	0.60"
Calicut	0.92"
Cochin	0.36"
Trivandrum	0.20"
Belary	0.01"
Cocanada	0.03"
Colombo	0.01"

Bombay.—

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.
Colaba Observatory 9.87"
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 18.93"
(13.87" above normal).
St. George's Hospital 8.85"
J. J. Hospital 8.30"
Maximum temperature 84 degrees (4 degrees below normal).
Minimum temperature 75 degrees (3 below normal).

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 13th June 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.616 inches (0.50 below normal).
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.492 inches (1.05 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.50 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.0 degrees (4.3 below normal).
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees (3.2 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 97 per cent.
Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 93 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 150 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 9.87 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 18.93 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 18.94 inches.

Weather remarks, continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £9-11-3, June/July. S'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, £17-17-6, June/July. S'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £19-5-0, Jun/July. S'ment. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 12.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (N. 7. quality) Spot. 15-9/16.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 12.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £21-1/4

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £137-1/2

P. & O. Banking Corporation £91-1/2

National Bank £53

Eastern Bank £7-1/8

Funding Loan 4 p. c. £91

Conversion Loan £78

Indian Loan 5 1/2 p. c. £103-1/2

Rupce Paper, 3 1/2 p. c. £56

Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling 61-1/2

Loan Indian Stock 3 1/2 p. c. Sterling £71 5/8

Consols £56-1/4

War Loan 5 p. c. £101-3/4

Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £94-3/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 12.

Demand Bills 487.75

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 12.

Silver.—China sold then bought at the Decline, Market closed quiet.

Spot 27-9/16

Forward 27-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 12.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £44-10-1/4

UNVEILING OF
SHIVAJI'S STATUEThe G. I. P. Railway will run a
SPECIAL TRAIN next Saturday.

H. E. The Governor of Bombay will unveil the statue of Shivaji at Poona next Saturday. To enable visitors to attend the ceremony with comfort, the G. I. P. Railway will run a Special Train at mail speed from Bombay and back. First-class Return Ticket Rs. 16; Second-Class Return Ticket Rs. 8; Third-Class Return Ticket Rs. 4.

From BOMBAY to POONA.

	H. M.
Victoria Terminus	Dep. 12/05
Byeulla	Dep. 12/14
Kurla	Dep. 12/25
Thana	Dep. 12/40
Kalyan	Dep. 12/56
Karjat	Dep. 13/37
Malavli	Dep. 14/59
Poona	Dep. 16/00

From POONA to BOMBAY.

	H. M.
Poona	Dep. 19/45
Lonavla	Dep. 21/10
Reversing	Dep. 21/15
Karjat	Dep. 21/31
Kalyan	Dep. 21/36
Thana	Dep. 22/12
Kurla	Dep. 22/17
Byeulla	Dep. 22/59
Victoria Terminus	Dep. 23/02
	Dep. 23/17
	Dep. 23/35
	Dep. 23/43
	Dep. 23/55

Book your seats early.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

*0576.

U.S.A. COTTON CONSUMPTION
EXPECTATION FOR MAY FIGURE.

DRY GOODS SITUATION

Recently the attention of the Cotton businessmen drawn towards, the declining trend of the consumption figures of the American Cotton. The season began with the largest figure and kept up the tendency during the first six months, creating a belief for an annual total of about 16 million bales. This anticipation presented a strong statistical situation and a need of a bumper crop during the ensuing season was essential. However, the figures assumed a declining tendency since March and the May figure is expected by the Garfield Cotton Service near 590,000 Bales. Reports are received stating that the production during May was 22.1 per cent. more than April and the sales amounted to 77.2 per cent. of the production. Deliveries were 92.4 per cent. and the unfilled orders showed a decrease of 15.6 per cent. on the 31st ultimo. Stocks have increased by 5.5 per cent. The condition of the dry goods market is considered unfavourable. The May figure will be published in America to-day and below we give figures of previous months and years for a comparative study.

	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
August	633,000	501,000	449,000	357,455	493,029
September	627,000	571,000	483,000	435,216	485,400
October	613,000	569,000	543,000	533,000	543,735
November	626,000	584,000	543,000	492,000	533,470
December	544,000	605,000	575,000	532,000	464,232
January	582,000	605,000	583,000	590,000	579,813
February	574,000	590,000	567,000	550,000	510,201
March	581,000	604,000	635,000	583,000	486,013
April	525,000	619,000	578,000	597,000	481,631
May	?	633,000	517,000	531,000	413,649

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, June 11.

Wheat ready, Rs. 4-2, 4-8.

Wheat Har, Rs. 4-4-6.

Wheat assuj, Rs. 4-10-6.

Gram ready, Rs. 3-10, Rs. 3-11.

Gram Sawn, Rs. 3-13.

Gram Bhadon, Rs. 3-15.

Gram assuj, Rs. 4-0-6.

Barley ready, Rs. 3-2.

Barley assuj, Rs. 3-6.

Rapeseed ready, Rs. 7-3, 7-8.

Rapeseed Bhadon, Rs. 7-12.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

We have received the following weekly bullion review issued by Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee on the 13th inst.:—

Our Silver market shows a net decline of 6 annas since we wrote our last Review. In the early part of the week, the prices sharply declined in heavy long liquidation and an American Bank selling and owing to the declining tendency of the Shanghai

Exchange, but later recovered on short-covering and Japan bank's buying for shipment to China on better advices from Shanghai. Due to the settlement week and heavy arrivals from America, the premium for the first over the second settlement has disappeared and its price is at a discount of two annas. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 63-3 on the 11th instant and the lowest Rs. 61-13 on the 8th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1-5. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/16 higher than the last week, the highest price was 2-9 1/8 on the 11th instant and the lowest 2-8 1/2 on the 7th instant.

The London price is the same as the last week's closing. The market was quiet and steady with India a small buyer while China and America mostly sellers. The New York price is 60 5/8 cents i.e. 0 3/8 cent. higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 60 5/8 cents. on the 11th instant and the lowest 59 1/2 cents on the 8th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same, yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21/6/0

for ready, Rs. 21/6/9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/7/0 for the second settlement. London price having declined to £4-4-10-3/4 on the 5th instant, closes at £4-4-11.

We adhere to the opinion we expressed last week and continue to remain in favour of purchases in Silver round Rs. 62/ and lower.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 12.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., 50/3, June. S'ment. Sellers.
Barletta Ruogo, per 63 lb., 50/3, June. S'ment. Sellers.
51/1 1/2 June/July. S'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, 54/4 June/July. S'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 53/4 June/July. S'ment. Sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 12.

Interest, day to day Loans 3-1/8 p. c.
Interest, 7 days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-3/4 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 3-31/32 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-8/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p. c.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, June 12.

Java Sugar, fine white, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.
July/Sept. per cwt. 13/1-1/2 sellers.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 13/3 sellers.
B. & F. Bombay.
July/Sept. per cwt. 13/2 sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.
July/Sept. per cwt. 13/2-3/4 sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 12.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot, -/9s-3/8d. seller.

LINSEED.

London, June 12.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £18-0-0, Jun/July. S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. ton, £16-0-0, Jun/July. S'ment. H. F. Paid.
Linseed, Bombay, £18-12-6, Jun/July. S'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 12.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., 29/7 1/2 July/Aug. Delivery. Sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., 29/11 1/4 Sep/Dec. Delivery. Paid.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

GENERAL SELLING. WEAKNESS IN WALL-STREET DRY GOODS REPORTS POOR DEMAND. FUTURES 30 to 32 points Lower.

New York, June 11.
The New York futures market opened quiet and ruled steady on scattered buying during the first half an hour with prices about 5 points higher. At this level the market experienced heavy selling pressure encouraged by weakness of Wall Street and poor reports from dry goods market. There was heavy long liquidation in conjunction with professional short selling. It appears that recent improvement in crop condition, curtailments of production and poor demand for manufactured goods have arrested the attention of operators. It is very likely that prices may go lower still as the confidence is impaired. The market closed at a decline of 30 to 32 points. Spot prices declined 30 points to 20.65.

The New Orleans futures market closed easy at a decline of 33 to 34 points. Spot prices were reduced by 33 points to 20.10. The market will be ruled in the near future by weekly Government Weather report and U. S. O. Mill consumption report. As far as we can judge the situation we believe the bottom is not reached as yet.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables from New York:—
General Selling, stoploss orders being reached. October highest 20.58-05 at 10.32-A. M. lowest 20.13-40 (1.30 p.m.).
Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cables from America:—
Decline caused through considerable long liquidation and some short selling in view of continued weakness Wall-Street. Think very good chances much higher prices later on. Advise buying now and on any further dips.
Market was very weak on pressure of selling, stimulated by weakness of Wall-Street and unfavourable conditions in dry goods market (Reuters).

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, June 12.
July	20.16-30
October	20.21-32
December	20.06-32
January	19.95-32
March	19.92-30
Middling Spot	20.65-30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, June 12.
July	19.95-33
October	19.69-34
Middling Spot	20.10-33

NEW YORK.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

	New York, 11 a.m.
July	20.45
October	20.54
January	20.26
New York, Noon Call—	
July	20.33
October	20.44
January	20.16
New Orleans, 9.30 a.m.—	
July	20.24
October	20.01
January	19.96

NEW YORK COTTON-DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, June 12.	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000	
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 12-6-28	820,000	1,281,600
Yesterdays do	6,000	12,000
Exports to date do	694,700	1,057,600
Stock at Ports 8-6-28	1,138,000	1,502,000
Interior Towns do	529,000	575,000
Liverpool 8-6-28	907,000	1,340,000
Visible Supply 8-6-28	3,446,000	4,677,000
Quantity in Sight do	1,386,000	1,857,000

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

	Bombay, June 13.
3 months 3 3/4 per cent.	
6 months 3 1/2 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.	
Money Call 5-3/4 to 6 per cent.	
One month 5-1/4 per cent.	
Three months 4-1/2 per cent.	
Six months 4 per cent.	
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.	
Tone of Money Market:—Quiet.	

LIVERPOOL.

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION ABSORBED BY SCALE DOWN BUYING. FUTURES 6 to 7 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, June 12.
The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a decline of 3 points and ruled easy on scattered long liquidation. The offerings were absorbed by scale down buying orders but there was absence of ardent buying and the market closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 10 points to 11.35d. per lb. and sales amounted to 6,000 Bales.
Empire Cotton futures closed at a decline of 7 to 3 points. Favourable Egyptian Cotton reports induced long liquidation and prices again declined 22 to 16 points with spot half a penny off.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables from Liverpool:—
Scattered long liquidation, meeting buying limits.
Gazette estimates consumption May America 590,000 Bales.
Weather Map:—minimum temperature higher, light rains in the Central belt.
Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—
Have a good opinion of the market. Advise conservative purchases.
Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:—
"Light rains. Temperatures about normal. Egyptian crop reports decidedly more favourable. Heavy selling by Langs."
Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—
"Heavy rains Alabama, light rains Hemphils; weather cooler."
8.15 p.m.:—
"Stopless selling disappointed Bulls; small demand."
Messrs. Devkaram Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool friends:—
"Market Fee's the want of outside support; would have been worse but for too much rain; the feeling here is uneasy."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 12.
June	10.90-06
July	10.87-03
August	10.82-07
September	10.79-07
October	10.76-07
November	10.66-07
December	10.65-07
January	10.67-07
February	10.65-07
March	10.68-06
April	10.63-07
May	10.63-07
June	10.62-07
Middling Spot	11.35-10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, June 12.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 12.
Seinde Fully Good	8.20-10
Seinde Fine	8.45-10
Seinde Superfine	8.70-10
Bengal Good	7.95-10
Bengal Fully Good	8.20-10
Bengal Fine	8.45-10
Oomra Good	8.50-10
Oomra Fully Good	8.80-10
Oomra Fine	9.10-10
Broach Fully Good	9.70-10
Broach Fine	9.95-10
Broach Superfine	10.20-10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 12.
June	19.92-22
July	20.02-22
August	20.02-22
September	20.24-20
October	20.42-15
November	20.51-16
December	20.49-15
January	20.49-15
February	20.49-15
March	20.49-15
April	20.47-15
May	20.47-15
June	20.47-15
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	20.55-10

LONDON METALS.

	London, June 12.
Copper, English Best Selected	£265-8
Copper, Braziers	£261-1/2
Yellow Metal	£265-1/2
Spelter, Hard Ind an Bands	£221-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£213-3/8
Tn, English Ingots	£221-3/4

BOMBAY.

Nervous liquidation—Short Covering—Good enquiry for New Crop—closed steady.

Bombay, June 13.
Following a decline of 30 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 383-8 for July-August Broach delivery. There was some liquidation by tired bulls and prices declined to Rs. 383-4, but short covering saved the market from a further decline and prices improved to Rs. 384-8. Liverpool opened steady at a decline of 10 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—
Broach J-A 384-4.
Broach A-M 390-8.
Oomra July 351.
Oomra D-J 357-8.
Bengal July 323.
Bengal D-J 324.

SEWAI MARKET.

Bombay, June 13.
The forward market opened at Rs. 383-8 for July-August Broach and ruled steady owing to good demand for new crop options. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—
Broach, July-August, Rs. 384.
Broach April-May, Rs. 390-4.
Oomra July, Rs. 351.
Oomra, December-January, Rs. 357.
Bengal July, Rs. 323.
Bengal December-January, Rs. 324.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, June 13.
June	234.20-1.90
September	239.90-1.70
December	242.70-2.60

HOLIDAY

The Cotton Market will remain closed on Friday the 15th inst. on account of "Zarthost-no-d-sho."

DAILY ROOM RATES

	Bombay, June 13.
Bengal 325 Dec-Jan.	
Bengal 324 July.	
Broach 390 Apl-May.	
Broach 384 July-Aug.	
Umra 357 Dec-Jan.	
Umra 350 July.	

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, June 13.
Bengal 348 341 334 327 319	
S. P. 316 339 332 325 317	
Rajputana 348 341 334 327 319	
Broach 403 398 388 381	
S. D. 396 391 386 381	
P. A. 413 408 401 393	
K. V. 391 388 383 376	
Dholera 389 386 381 374	
Kalajin 389 386 381 374	
Cutch 398 393 386	
Surat 450 445 440 435	
Rajppla 446 441 436 431	
Nasari 470 465 460 455	
Umra No. 3 370 363 356 348	
C. P. No. 1 396 389 382 372	
C. P. No. 2 383 376 369 359	
Khundesh 352 342 332 322	
Muthia 382 372 312	
Southern 385 380 375 370	
Comptah 411 401 391	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.	
Yesterdays.	
This year.	Last year.
Khandesh 117 303,770 311,896	
Central India 292,344 290,000	
Barisi & Nagar 756 306,676 105,684	
Hyderabad-Gaonani 255 115,084 67,874	
Berar 239 718,350 561,204	
Central Provinces 220 302,165 227,089	
Total Oomras 1,607 2,038,289 1,653,737	
Dholera 385 262,134 171,808	
N.W. Provinces 64,228 57,275	
Rajputana 178 50,888 31,476	
Sindh-Punjab 75 265,604 236,219	
Broach 75 265,604 236,219	
Coompta & Dharwar 691 115,877 108,917	
Western-Northern 405 38,368 52,333	
Coconada 7 7 404	
Tinnevely & Cambodia 32,344 24,809	
Pensian 1 4,514 4,004	
American 77,456 264,313	
Egyptian & African 2,511 63,000 69,045	
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	252
Total 5,921 3,149,216 2,810,073	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	1st Sept. to 7th June
In full-pressed Bales.	
Yesterdays.	
This year.	Last year.
Europe 3,019 452,551 416,231	
Japan & China 1,700 1,665 1,350 514	
Coast Ports 25 22,235 19,743	

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, June 13.
London Ready 27/9.
London Forward 27/6.
American Cent 60/10.
China Opening 2/8 1/4 Closing 2/8 1/4.
Ready 62/10.
Ashad Opening 62/11, Highest 62/12, Lowest 62/9.
Tejmundi 1/4.
Sawan Opening 62/8, Highest 62/9, Lowest 62/6.
Tejmundi 2/

GOLD.

Ready 21/5 1/2
Ashad 21/6 9
Sawan 21/7 3
National City 21/9
N. Manordass 21/8 6

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 13.
B O RATE—
T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 81/32
LONDON—
Bank's Selling T T 1/5 15/16 June.
Bank's Selling D D 1/5 81/32
Bank's Selling T T 1/5 29/32 July/Sept.
Bank's Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Oct.
Bank's Buying T T 1/6
Bank's Buying D D 1/6 1/32
Bank's Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 June.
Bank's Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 July/Sept.
NEW YORK—
B C T 274 1/2.
Bank's Selling 4 T 273-3/4.
Bank's Buying T T 272-3/4.
Bank's Buying 3 Mos. 267-3/4.
PARIS—
Bank's Selling D D 922.
Bank's Buying D D 934.
Bank's Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Bank's Selling T T 127-1/2.
Bank's Buying 60 Days 124-1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's Selling D D 140.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's Selling D D 184-3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's Selling D D 154-3/4.
JAVA—
Bank's Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88 5/32 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/9 13th inst.
London/Japan 1/10-7/8 12th inst.
London/Paris 124 10 12th inst.
London/Belgium 34.940 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.33 12th inst.
London/Italy 92.85 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quiet.
Gold 4-4-10-1/4 12th inst. 4-4-10-3/4 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 27 9/16 12th inst.
27-3/8 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 27 7/16 12th inst.
27-1/2 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 60-3/8 12th inst.
60-7/8 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3-3/4 per cent.
12th inst. 3-3/4 per cent. 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3 15/16 per cent.
12th inst. 3 15/16 per cent. 11th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money—Inter Bank Call 5-3/4 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent. 6 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
12 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, June 13.
Red ready.	
Bengal Superfine	335
Pengal Fine	330
Bengal FG.	325
Sindh-Punjab Fine	380
Sindh-Punjab FG.	329
Wardha-Hing. Fine	375
Nagpur Fine	375
Yeotmal Fine	370
Aivi Fine	370
Amraoti Fine	360
Khamgaon-Akola	
Fine	355/57
Mulkapur Fine	345/47
Khandesh Fine	340/43
Muthia Fine	
Nanded-Purna FG.	
GS.	375
Purna FG GS.	340
Parbhani/Saitu FG.	
GS.	
Indre/Ujjain Fine	330
Barwah Sanavad	
Fine	345/50
Surat	400
Navsari	
Broach FG.	390
Broach Fine	400
Western MG.	380/85
Western HG.	
Cambodia	460/65
Miraj/Sangli	400
Compta Good	400/10
Dholera	
Kadi/Virangam	
Up country by Rail	68,964 116,309
Afloat in harbour for Europe.	
China & Japan	16,374 38,106
Total	4,144 4,826,537 1,821,617

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES QUIET

BANK SHARES IN DEMAND

Cotton mill shares opened steady but declined there was scattered covering and various rumours of large sales of cloth are circulated. The hopeful point in favour of monsoon in various districts. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 905 and declined to Rs. 902-8 but recovered on covering to Rs. 566-4. Century closed at Rs. 411-4 after opening at Rs. 412-8. Nagpur closed at Rs. 502-8, Kohinoor at Rs. 251-4.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Owing to the continuance of the lock-out quiet and declined somewhat on nervous Defendants opened at Rs. 285 declined to Rs. 288-12 on short covering and taking in Cement shares. Hydro fluctuated good enquiry for Bank shares, particularly the Bank shares improved. The Stock 15th instant for "Zarthost-no-d-sho."

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928.)

	Bombay, June 13.
Paid up.	Closing rates, Rs
100 Ahmed Advance	375
50 Apollo	6/8
500 Bombay Cotton	312/8
2200 Bombay Dyeing	908/12
200 Fazulbhoy	366/4
250 Century	411/4
100 Central India	502/8
500 Central India Pref.	491/4
100 Colaba Land	126/4
100 Coorla	167/8
100 Crescent	167/8
250 Currin	220
500 David	240
250 Dawn	675
200 Edward Sassoon	101/4
10 E. D. Sassoon	0/18/0
100 Elphinstone	16/8
50 Finlay	122/8
1000 F. Petit	325/4
100 Globe	25
100 Gokak	122/8
100 Indian Bleaching	260
25 Central	26/4
100 Indore Malwa	363/12
250 Jamshed Mfr.	37/8
50 Kastorechand	16
100 Khatau	87/8
100 Kohinoor	251/4
100 Laxmi Cotton	6,810
100 Madhavrao Scd.	8
100 Madhewji	90
100 Manekji Petit	1,500
100 Meyer Sassoon	81/4
100 Morari	1555
200 New Great	272/8
100 New City	110
200 Pearls	566/4
100 Phoenix	383/12
250 Pabaney	261/4
1000 Sholapur	6810
2500 S. Mplex	155
50 Swan	122/8
100 Swadeshi	491/4
500 Tata Mill	71/4
500 Vichar Cotton	2775

G. I. P. RLY. ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME

NEW POWERFUL ENGINE PUT ON THE LINES.

SUCCESSFUL AND SMOOTH RUNNING

A couple of years back when the scheme of electrification of railways was launched by the G. I. P. Railway Company in the city of Bombay and its suburbs, great hopes were entertained by people about the prospects of the new scheme. Everybody knew that the scheme was bound to be a success. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company soon followed with a similar venture and the electric trains are getting more and more popular every day. The second and a more important stage in the electrification of railways was reached by the G. I. P. Railway Company on Wednesday when the Company had a trial run of their new electric locomotive from Bombay to Kalyan. The trial trip was, indeed, enjoyable although it was drizzling all the morning and the weather was by no means propitious. The locomotive engine was attached to the Imperial mail which, in itself, is a luxuriously furnished train. Several distinguished public men of Bombay and a number of Government officials were invited by the Railway Company to accompany the trial train.

A SMOOTH RUN.

The train left Victoria Terminus exactly at 10 a.m. and had a non-stop run up to Thakurli, a newly constructed station between Donbivali and Kalyan. The locomotive could not be run at its full speed as at several places railway lines were submerged under water and at other places they were under repairs. The speed was none the less satisfactory, the highest being 70 miles per hour for a few minutes. There was very little jolting even when the locomotive ran at a high speed of 70 miles. At Thakurli, the party got down to inspect the new Power House which the Railway Company is constructing. The train left the party at Thakurli and then ran as far as Kalyan. On its way back it made a halt at Thakurli to pick up the party that had returned after inspecting the Power House and the Generating Plant.

A POWERFUL ENGINE.

"The new electric locomotive is, no doubt, a very powerful engine, which, under normal circumstances, can run with a speed of 75 miles per hour. It is detachable and can be attached to any train on the electric lines. It can speed up and speed down within a considerably shorter time than any other ordinary engine. It is expected that, when the electrification of railway line is extended up to Poona, the distance between Bombay and Poona would be covered within less than three hours with the aid of this locomotive.

NEW POWER HOUSE NEAR KALYAN.

The Power House near Kalyan which is at present under construction is a very gigantic structure the cost of which is expected to run over a crore of rupees. The completion of the structure is expected to be at the end of the next December. The amount of electricity which will be generated in this Power House will be in the neighbourhood of 50,000 P.W., there being four sets of 10,000 P.W., each and 10,000 being in abeyance. The electricity produced in this Power House will be used all over the G. I. P. lines between Kalyan and Poona. At present the Company is having its electric supply from the Tatas, but when the Power House is completed the Company will have its own supply for all the Stations between Kalyan and Poona.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 20th annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Co. Ltd. was held at the registered office of the Company, Apollo Street, on Wednesday afternoon when annual report and accounts for the year 1927 were received and adopted. A dividend of 4 per cent. and a bonus of 2 1/2 per cent. to the shareholders were sanctioned for the year 1927. A sum of Rs. 2,472 was set aside for distribution to the office staff as special allowance. Mr. B. J. Bilimoria who retired by rotation was re-elected a director of the Company.

Yeotmal, June 12.—A domestic affray in the house of a pleader of Yeotmal resulted in the instantaneous death of an old man. The post mortem examination revealed heart failure.—A. P.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK

DIFFICULTIES OF SUGAR CANE CULTIVATION

LAND MORTGAGE SOCIETIES

The following is the seventeenth report by the Directors of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank to be placed before the shareholders' meeting on 18th instant:—

The Directors beg to submit their seventeenth report on the working of the Bank for the year ending 31st March 1928. The Auditors' Report is also annexed.

The net profit for the year, including the sum of Rs. 30,456/4/11, brought forward, after deducting Rs. 5,000 paid for the Gujarat Co-operators' Relief Fund, amounts to Rs. 1,71,853/6/1, an "ad-interim" dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was paid for the half-year ending 30th September 1927, and this absorbed Rs. 30,000/0/0. The Directors now propose—

To pay a final dividend on the fully paid up shares for the half-year ending 31st March 1928, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum (making 8 per cent. per annum for the whole year) which will absorb Rs. 50,383/4/0, to carry to the Reserve for Doubtful Debts (which will now stand at Rs. 1,30,000), to grant a bonus to the Bank's staff Rs. 10,000/0/0, to carry to the Societies' Share of the Divisible Fund Rs. 22,595/13/0, to carry forward to the next account Rs. 33,874/5/1, Total Rs. 1,71,853/6/1.

You will be glad to see from the statement of accounts that there has been, during the year, an increase of nearly 25 lakhs in the total resources commanded by the Bank. This increase would have been more gratifying if it had been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the Bank's investments within the co-operative movement. The reduction that you observe in the advances to co-operative societies and banks is due mainly to the deterioration in the position of societies on the Nira canal which led to the rigorous curtailment or suspension of their credits. The position was very carefully examined by your Directors, in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and in view of the fact that the increase on arrears was due mainly to the growing difficulties of sugarcane cultivation in canal areas, it was decided to encourage diversion to other crops and, wherever a borrower was prepared to do this, to resume further financing on cautious lines and to grant extensions to enable previous dues by such members being gradually paid off out of surplus earnings.

THREE NEW BRANCHES.

Three new Branches were opened during the year in areas already served by the Bank and all of them have made a promising start. In the course of the year, the financing of co-operative societies in the dry parts of the Ahmednagar District was entrusted to this Bank, as the local bank which was hitherto financing both societies and individuals in this area decided to restrict its business to the financing of individuals only. A special inspecting staff has been engaged for this tract and recoveries in the current season are expected to be satisfactory.

As a result of the discussions with Government, it was decided to start co-operative land mortgage societies in three districts of the Presidency to be financed out of funds raised by the sale of this Bank's debentures. In view of the desirability of embarking on this new line of business on the most favourable terms possible, Government were approached to purchase the debentures out of their own funds. Although the principle underlying this suggestion met with approval of Government, the terms proposed by this Bank for the sale of the debentures have not been accepted by Government and your Directors have, therefore, decided to finance the movement, during its initial stages and pending a more favourable turn of the money market, from the Bank's ordinary resources.

As against the authorized increase of 10,000 shares, the Directors decided to issue only 6,000 shares, of which 1,000 were reserved for primary societies for purposes of affiliation. The remaining 5,000 shares were offered to and taken up by members and co-operative central and urban banks. The shares were issued at Rs. 10 premium and you will notice from the balance sheet that the amount of premium received has been added to the Reserve Fund.

CONCESSION TO GUJARAT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

With a view to afford some relief to members of co-operative societies in those parts of Gujarat which were devastated by the serious floods of last year, the Directors decided to provide finance to co-operative societies and banks in the afflicted areas at the special rate of 5 per cent. for purposes like purchase of seed and petty domestic or agricultural requirements. A contribution of Rs. 5,000 was also made to the Relief Fund started by the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, in aid of the distressed members of co-operative societies in the flooded areas of Gujarat and Sind.

Under the Bombay Co-operative Societies' Act, which now governs the working of this Bank, every member can exercise, at general meeting of the Bank, one vote only, irrespective of the number of shares held by him. An amendment of the relevant bye-law of the Bank will be placed before

MILL STRIKE SITUATION

LEADERS REMOVE MISAPPREHENSION

RUSH FOR GETTING DOLES

The leaders of the mill strikers on Wednesday made an effort to remove any wrong impression that might have been created in the minds of people that they were demoralised owing to the prolongation of strike. They made it clear that the strikers would hold on not only for two months but for six months if the mill-owners did not concede their seventeen demands.

Mr. Alve, addressing the strikers, at Thakurli Hall, said the mill-owners were still stiff and were not inclined to come to terms. He urged the strikers, therefore, to hold on till the mill-owners came to their senses.

There was a tremendous rush on Tuesday at Thakurli Hall for receiving doles. In spite of the best efforts of the volunteers to maintain order some window panes were smashed and cupboards broken. The strike leaders, however, continued distributing grain till 9 p.m.

B. P. C. C. AND STRIKE

MEETING ADJOURNED SINE DIE

An interesting debate which was anticipated at the urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Wednesday evening on the plight of the Bombay textile strikers and the urgent need of affording relief especially to children of tender age, was averted for want of a quorum. Seventeen members (just a quorum) signed the attendance roll, but four of them chose to be absent from the actual meeting, and Mr. R. S. Nimkar who presided in the absence of Mr. J. B. Patel, the Vice-President, had no other go but to adjourn the meeting "sine die" for want of a quorum.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION

EX-MG. DIRECTOR OF BANK CHARGED

The case in which Mr. Padamji Narsi, lately Managing Director of the Indian Paumslar Steam Navigation Co. (a liquidation) stands charged with misappropriation to the tune of Rs. 22,50,000 came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla with Inspector Acharekar of the C. I. D. conducted the prosecution while Mr. B. T. Desai defended the accused Mr. Mohanlal Desai watched the proceedings on behalf of the Bank of Morvi.

Narrating the prosecution case, Mr. Thanawalla said that the company of which the accused was the Managing Director went into liquidation in August 1923 on an order made by the High Court. Mr. N. H. Moos was appointed the Liquidator of the company. On an inspection of cash books of the company by the accountant in the liquidation office it was that the books were not posted up-to-date and that many discrepancies had crept in the ledgers. Thereupon, the Liquidator directed Messrs. S. S. Engineer, auditors, to audit the accounts and submit their report.

This report revealed that five fixed deposit receipts for a sum of Rs. 50,000 each, belonging to the Company had not been renewed by the accused whose duty it was to do so, as Managing Director of the firm. On the contrary, it was alleged, the accused transferred the amount to his own account in the Morvi Bank and misappropriated the same.

Information was lodged with the C. I. D. and the accused was traced and arrested in Baroda and brought down to Bombay on an extradition warrant. Four more charges of misappropriation are also pending against the accused in respect of a sum of about Rs. 50,000.

Further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF HINDU TEMPLE

PARSI ENGINE DRIVER ACCUSED

An extraordinary case of desecration of a Hindu temple is reported to the Bombay City Police. It is alleged by Mahanand Gokul Tiwari that Cowaji Sorabji Dhond, engine driver, Kalyan, trespassed into Jari Mari temple at Vincent Road, Dadar, on Tuesday and destroyed the idol by kicking it with his boots. The idol was thrown off in the mud and its right eye was damaged. Cowaji was then chased and arrested near the Kingsway Gardens and handed over to the police.

THEFT IN A TEMPLE.

Mr. Triumdas H'rji, a trustee of Govindnathji temple, Mody Street, Bombay, reports to the police theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 5,000 from the temple on Monday night.

you so as to bring it in conformity with the law.

You are now to elect seven Directors to represent individual shareholders and two to represent agricultural primary societies working under the Bank. All your present Directors retire under bye-law No. 64, but are eligible for re-election.

You are requested to appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st March 1929, and to fix their remuneration.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Result of First LL.B. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League—Ulsters vs. Derby Club—Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 15.

Zarthost-no-Diso: Parsi Holiday (Banks closed).
Harwood League—Attached Section vs. Bombay Gymkhana—Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 16.

The s.s. "Mantua" with the mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League—Cheshires vs. B. B. R. A.—Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The annual Thanksgiving Mass by the Bombay Port Trust employees will be celebrated at St. Anne's Church, By-culla on Sunday the 24th instant, at 8-30 a.m.

'PRAVACHAN' AT MATUNGA.

"Gitalankar Gudshe Shastri will deliver 'Pravachan' on Friday the 15th inst. at 9 p.m. at G. T. Tembe's bungalow near King's Way, Police Station, C. I. P. Matunga. All lovers of Gita are cordially invited. Special arrangement for ladies is made.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

A meeting of the tenants of Goreganar's Buildings No. 3 and 4 Charni Road, will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. sharp to support Mr. Bechar's Rent Bill. Mr. P. S. Bakhal, B.A., LL.B., will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 4-30 a.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 11th June and is due to arrive here on the 23rd June via Colombo.

PIPE WATER-SUPPLY IN SUBURBS.

The first public lecture on "Pipe-Water Supply in the Suburbs," will be given by Mr. H. M. Desai, under the presidency of Mr. H. P. Mody, Esq., at Andheri, Gujdar Hall—the office of the Andheri Notified Area Committee. Near Railway Station, at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday the 17th instant.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League Mr. Francis Balags of Transylvania, a graduate from three colleges, coming directly from Japan and China will deliver a public lecture on Friday, (the 15th instant) at 6-30 p.m. at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, in "The Hungarians and Japanese," Prof. V. S. Rao, I.E.S., Bar-at-Law, will preside. All are cordially invited.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatana Maknaji and Kanji Muiji Trusts three Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street Fort Bombay are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar at Cavel, Girgaum and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of May last in all 1612 patients were attended to at these centres and the Hospital. Out of those were 934 women, 441 children and 237 infants. 23 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 59.7. The total number of deliveries during the year since April last was 28. 24 expectant mothers were under observation.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CALCUTTA, June 13.

In the share market to-day in jute, though the opening prices were maintained in most cases the transactions concluded in the market were chiefly of an inter-bazar nature and in some more popular stocks lower values were registered later in the day. Some of the heavy priced stocks in coals and teas were entirely neglected during the early session but later some scattered dealings took place at about the current quotations. No new feature was disclosed in the miscellaneous section though Indian Iron and Steel fell away towards the close. Government securities were steady with more enquiries. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and half per cent. Government paper 75/8, four per cent. loan 1931/37 93/10, four per cent. loan 1960/70 88/7, five per cent. loan 1945/55 106/8, six per cent.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1928.



The "politics of oil" particularly when anyone who has been to Moscow writes about it is to the Government of India like a red rag to a bull.

A London book-seller, unaware that official nostrils are so sensitive in India to the smell of petrol, sent out to Bombay copies of a volume called the "Politics of Oil."

It was prevented entry by the Government of India under the Sea Customs Act. Asked why, Earl Winterton replies in the Commons that the book is confiscated because it written by a man who—

- (1) Is a member of the Labour Research Department,
- (2) A Communist,
- (3) A convicted person under British justice on the charge of conspiring to utter seditious libels,
- (4) A person who had been to Moscow, working in close contact with Communists.

What a heavy fusillade of charges. But declares Mr. Wellock in the Commons, the book has nothing whatever to do with Communism.

Poor Mr. Wellock! That is not the point. Some Imperialist must take him in hand and patiently teach him that in the interests of India's peace of mind, prosperity and contentment such stuff must be made taboo in this country.

It makes Indians think. That will never do.

Praise be to Jupiter Pluvius. It is he who has come to the rescue of Government's prestige in regard to Bardoli.

The Director of Information, Bombay

is asked to convey to the public the precious news that:—

"The Collector has now reported that as the rains are setting in, the work for which the Pathans were engaged must necessarily be restricted." The idea therefore is to discharge them "as the opportunity arises."

A "Constitutionalist" contemporary laments that constitutionalism is fallen upon evil days and has only to play the second fiddle to the non-co-operators. But fiddling is safe and pleasant, and let laurels and lashes go together.

Constitutionalists do serve a useful purpose. When they turn, they doubly reassure the non-co-operators that they are right.

When a fly settles on a wheel and asks it to move, it does not move. But when the wheel somehow does begin to move, the fly can say: "Lo, how I move the wheel!"

The "Indian Daily Mail" thinks that Sir Leslie Wilson could not but turn down Mr. Munshi's request for a fresh Bardoli enquiry, because under the Reforms Sir Leslie is only a constitutional and not an autocratic Governor. Who will not say after this that our Constitution is not a marvel?

However, says the "Mail" serenely, the enquiry "is no longer a vital matter." The rains have come in. "Both Government and the Satyagrahis may call a truce during the cultivating season.—When the harvest time comes the dispute will have died a natural death."

How very simple! And how it never occurred to any other human brain! Cry true, blink eyes, something will turn up and all will be well on earth. Micawber's Shade!

Uncle:—"Are you always so quiet, Tommy?"

Tommy:—"No, but mother has promised me a box of chocolates if I don't say anything about your bald head and red nose."

BIGAMOUS MARRIAGE DECLARED NULL AND VOID

WIFE'S REPRESENTATION HELD TO BE HONEST

Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp at the High Court, delivered judgment in the suit filed by P. Palmerino to set aside his marriage with Aileen Durney.

The petitioner married Aileen at Poona on the latter's representation that her first husband Durney was dead. After living together for some time, they separated and on Aileen's application, she was awarded Rs. 150 as alimony by the First Class Magistrate of Poona. Subsequently the petitioner learnt that Aileen's first husband Durney was still alive at Liverpool, and he filed the present suit to have his marriage declared null and void.

During the evidence taken on commission in this case, it transpired that Durney hearing that Aileen was dead, married another girl who also coming to know the true facts later, had taken similar nullity proceedings in England. His Lordship held that the marriage between the parties was null and void in view of the fact that Aileen's first husband is still alive.

As for the question of alleged fraud on the part of the defendant, the judge held that it was not proved, the presumption being that when the plaintiff proposed marriage to her, she honestly believed her husband to be dead. His Lordship, therefore, declared the marriage null and void, and set aside the Poona Magistrate's order for alimony. The petitioner, however, was directed to pay Rs. 30 towards the maintenance of his child by the defendant.

HIGH COURTS SESSIONS DISSOLVED

The Criminal Session of the High Court having disposed of all the cases on the calendar was dissolved, and the presiding judge Mr. Baker is now taking civil cases on the original side.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 13th June, 1928, have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday the 20th June 1928, on the same conditions as previously announced.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 875, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY, NEW YORK.

Previous Closing Rate	June 13.
To-day's Opening Rate	20.16
Difference	20.20
To-day's Closing Rate	+ .04
Difference	20.38
	+ .22
Broach Expectation	386 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

Previous Closing Rate	June 13.
To-day's Opening Rate	10.87
Difference	10.77
To-day's Closing Rate	— .10
Difference	10.74
	— .13

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, June 13.
Silver Ready	27 8 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	27 7 0
	Unchanged
Tone of Market:—	Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, June 13.
1st Settlement	62 10 0
2nd Settlement	62 8 0

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1928.

ADMINISTRATION OF INDORE.

The Administration Report of the Holkar State for the year 1927 shows appreciable progress in many directions over the previous year, though the pace of progress needs to be far more rapid to enable the State to be ranked among the most progressive of the Indian States. The State has an area of about 10,000 square miles and a population of 12 lakhs. It has a revenue of about 130 lakhs, which is a little over half that of Baroda. The main source of revenue is land, Customs and Excise coming next and yielding respectively 16 and 13 lakhs. It is gratifying to note that the Excise revenue fell during the year by about 10 per cent. The consumption of country liquor fell by about 12 per cent., which is said to be due to "economic pressure, the spread of education, enlightenment and slack trade." The comparative statement of revenue for the year 1926-27 shows that the item "Industrial tax and Royalties on factories," which actually yielded over 5 lakhs in 1925-26 and which was expected, according to Budget estimates, to yield 4 lakhs in 1926-27, fetched on the contrary the poor sum of Rs. 81,790. The only explanation given is that "the decrease was due to the fact that the mill industry witnessed a cycle of slump trade during the year." The slump, which was not the severest during the year, had been foreseen and the Budget estimate was, therefore, for only 4 lakhs. The collapse of the expected revenue to only 81,790 is yet to be accounted for. Mr. C. R. Paillet, the European Director and Member for Commerce and Industries, engaged on a fat salary of Rs. 3,000 per month, may perhaps throw some light on this sudden loss of State income. The people of Indore and merchants in particular, seem to be thoroughly dissatisfied with the Director's ways and the manner in which the State Cabinet supervise the working of his Department. They protest against the new lease of the State Mills to a certain firm on what are alleged to be absurdly low terms which do not include the annual payment of Rs. 1,40,000, paid for years by the previous lessees. They also protest against the alleged sale of the State Brush Factory with all its buildings, machinery, stock and raw materials to the same firm for a paltry sum of Rs. 50,000. We trust the higher authorities in the State will make searching inquiries into these protests. The present administration of the State is a Minority Administration. A special responsibility, therefore, rests upon the Cabinet to see that the finances of the State are managed in such a way as to

be above any breath of scandal. The newly created Department of Rural Development shows fair progress. We find that Co-operation has made steady progress on paper among agriculturists. During the year under report, the number of members of Co-operative Societies increased from 8 to 9 thousands and their share capital from Rs. 252 to 276 thousands. The recent institution of the Village Panchayat system seems to have done much good to the rural classes. We find that the Panchayats have tried hundreds of petty cases annually and that "no complaints have been received against the Panchas." It is specially gratifying to note that many villagers "have expressed willingness to share the cost of establishment of a school in their locality." "It is a happy sign indeed," the Report says, "that the masses have begun to realise the responsibility of citizenship." It is also a sign for expediting larger self governing institutions in the State. As an earnest of that programme, primary education, which is already free and compulsory in the municipal areas and free in the rural parts, may forthwith be made compulsory throughout the State. At present the State spends barely 7 lakhs on education which is less even than the expenditure on the item called "Palace." For this latter item, the Budget for 1926-27 provided nearly 9 lakhs but the actual expenditure was over 11 lakhs. We are assured, however, that that expenditure was less than in the previous year by nearly 12 lakhs. A more generous expenditure on education, even if it means less amenities for the "Palace" will be a boon to the people and will in time enable them better to realise and share the responsibilities of the State.

TAKING INDIA UNAWARES.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga, Advocate-General, Bombay, and President of the Bombay Bar Association, has done well in cabling to the Prime Minister, the British Party leaders and to the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, now in England, a spirited protest on behalf of his Association against the Bill seeking to amend the Government of India Act, Section 101, which has been moved in the House of Lords. The amendment which throws open the office of Chief Justice to Advocates and Pleaders, also makes. Civilian Judges eligible for that office. This, as the protest rightly points out, is "a grave departure from the established law and tradition" which for more than a century has been that the Chief Justice must be a member of the Bar and not a Civil Servant. In the course of the agitation in

India for the removal of the disqualification of Vakils and Pleaders from holding the office of Chief Justice, it has never been suggested that the healthy and obviously necessary rule that Civil Servants should not be allowed to hold the post should also be abolished. By bringing in a Bill in the House of Lords to enlarge the field for prize posts to the bureaucracy in India, the British Government have sprung a surprise on this country. The fact that no details of the measure have been vouchsafed for public information in India shows that the idea is to take Indians unawares.

The important question, now that the game is exposed and public protest from India is sure to grow in volume, is how far the Government of India have been privy to this slim manoeuvre. Ever since the necessity for the removal of the invidious distinction made in Section 101 of the Act against Advocates and Pleaders was brought up for discussion in the Legislative Assembly, first by Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar in February 1924 and later by Mr. Ramdas Pantulu in the Council of State this year, the Government of India have expressed their sympathy with the public demand for the removal of the disqualification. There was no suggestion on their part, each time they gave the assurances of sympathy, that they contemplated recommending to the Secretary of State a change in the Section making Civilian Judges eligible for the post of Chief Justice. And yet, as the "Tribune" points out "when on March 11, 1927, the Home Member stated in reply to an interpellation in the Assembly that the question of amending the law so as to make Vakils and Pleaders eligible for appointment as Chief Justice had been referred to the Secretary of State, he knew full well both that his own Government had a year before recommended to the Secretary of State the removal of the disqualification of Civilian Judges along with that of Vakils or Pleader Judges, and that the Secretary of State had already accepted the recommendation." In other words, the Government of India stand charged with deliberately misleading the Indian public, all the time that in their secret palavers with the Secretary of State they were, by this subtle move, sabotaging the Indian demand for the separation of the executive from the judicial. The throwing open of the office of Chief Justice to Civil Servants, when in fact men drafted for executive administration should not be allowed to hold any judicial posts at all—despite the fact that some Civilians have proved excellent Judges—is a retrograde step which will considerably impair public confidence in a High Court of Judicature as the palladium of justice. The Government of India owe it to the public to acknowledge the part they played in springing this surprise upon India. The protest from the Indian Bar and the Indian public will, we hope, be strong and insistent. The Lahore and Bombay Bars have led the way. The other provincial Bars and public bodies in this country must follow the lead.

STATESMANLIKE CONDUCT.

The Southern forces in China proceed from victory to victory. They have captured Peking and Tientsin in their latest acquisition. But it is significant that the Southern Army leaders have been able to preserve perfect order amongst their troops, that continuous victory has not elated them and that they are carrying out the wishes of the Nanking Government in a peaceful and systematic occupation of the new territory. The assurance sent out from Nanking to the Diplomatic Corps at Peking that a safe conduct will be given to the Northern troops in Peking under General Poayun-lin shows the statesmanlike policy which guides the men behind the Kuomintang movement, which can now proudly claim that it is accepted as the most potent and authoritative force in North as well as South China. Given time to consolidate itself it will achieve real unity in China. That the Kuomintang is determined to pursue to the full the advantages its success has given it and allow no interference from foreign interested parties anxious to keep China dismembered and disunited is clear from the spirited manifesto addressed by the Nanking Government Council to Foreign Powers. The Council welcomes mutual assistance and friendly co-operation from them but insists that foreign troops must be immediately withdrawn from Chinese soil "in order to avoid misunderstanding, and mutual suspicion." Foreign Powers cannot be allowed, in the opinion of the Council, to send their troops "freely to any part of Chinese territory." This is a just and self-respecting demand and it will be interesting to note how the Foreign Powers meet it.

WHAT IS BARDOLI'S CASE? PEASANTS' IRREFUTABLE CONTENTION FOR NO ENHANCEMENT.

(BY M. D.)

In the matter of revision settlements, there has been calculated flouting of public opinion and of resolutions of the Legislative Council during recent years. In pursuance of the advice of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, "that the process of revising the land revenue assessments ought to be brought under closer regulation by Statute", the Bombay Legislative Council passed by a large majority in March, 1924, a resolution to the effect that a Committee be appointed to consider the question of regulating revision of assessment by legislation, and that "no revision be proceeded with and no new rates under any revised settlement be introduced till the said legislation is brought into effect." The first part of the resolution was carried out by Government appointing the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, but the second part was ignored, and revision settlement of one taluka after another was proceeded with in the teeth of the resolution. In the meantime the Land Revenue Committee had sat and published its report, and the Bombay Legislative Council in March, 1927, passed by a very large majority another resolution recommending to the Governor-in-Council to give immediate effect to the resolution of March, 1924, by effecting necessary legislation after taking into consideration the Report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, and "pending such legislation to issue orders to the revenue authorities concerned not

to collect the assessment enhanced in revision after the 15th March, 1924."

FLOUTING THE COUNCIL'S WISHES.

The legislation suggested by the Land Revenue Assessment Committee is at present before the Legislative Council, but revision settlements have gone on, almost with the deliberate intention of frustrating the very object of the legislation when it should ultimately come to pass. Bardoli is only one of several Talukas where there should have been no revision and no levying of new rates in the terms of these resolutions. This is a fundamental preliminary objection to the revision settlement in Bardoli, apart from the merits of the case.

I shall briefly discuss the merits. The new Bardoli revision settlement was prepared by Mr. Jayakar who submitted his recommendations in November, 1925. He recommended 30 per cent. enhancement. The Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Anderson, disagreed with the basis on which Mr. Jayakar had made his recommendation, adopted a new basis, and recommended 29 per cent. Government disagreed with the recommendations of both and fixed 22 per cent. The original assessment of the Taluka which was Rs. 5,14,762 is under the new revision something over Rs. 6,20,000.

NO CASE FOR ENHANCEMENT.

As against this the original agriculturists of Bardoli contend that the Taluka is assessed right up to the full limit and that there is absolutely no case for enhancement. The occupants in the Ta-

luka are divided, as under, according to the size of their holdings:

of 1 to 5 acres	10,379
of 6 to 25 acres	5,936
of 26 to 100 acres	829
of 101 to 500 acres	40

It may be safely assumed that all the occupants having not more than 25 acres cultivate their own land and that those with larger holdings lease their lands to the agriculturists. This means that 16,315 occupants actually cultivate 1,27,045 acres which is the total occupied area, i.e., each occupant cultivates on an average something like 8 acres of land. It is inequitable to go on the strength of rents—economic or uneconomic enjoyed by a very small fraction, that is, 899 large landholders. The land revenue assessment ought to be fixed having regard to the value of the land held by the 16,315 agriculturists and to the profits of agriculture enjoyed by them under Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code. The agriculturists of Bardoli contend that assuming the average yield per acre and assuming the very high standard of prices adopted by the Settlement Officer as accurate (though the prices have considerably gone down since the report), an agriculturist cultivating 8 acres of land (the average) does not earn profits entitling the Government to make 'any' increase in the existing rate of assessment. They are prepared to prove this statement and they maintain that even if the basis of 50 per cent. of the profits be accepted, no increase is warranted, and if the basis of 25 per cent. of the (Continued on Page 11).

Notes of the Day.

Swing To The Left.

The resignation of the Marx Cabinet in Germany and the invitation of President von Hindenburg to the ex-Chancellor Herr Mueller to form a new Cabinet, indicates that the Stresemann-Marx combination have decided at last that some public acknowledgment of the fact that after the new elections the Left Parties have a preponderating influence in the Reichstag was imperatively necessary. Herr Mueller is the least combative and, therefore, the most acceptable leader to all the political groups now crowding with delight over the defeat of the Nationalists. But the Left has no particular love for the Centre Party. Therefore, Dr. Marx, its veteran leader, must go. It is not unlikely, however, that in the reshuffle the Centre Party will succeed in insisting on a seat in the Cabinet for Dr. Marx again. Dr. Stresemann as Foreign Minister is, of course, indispensable. The change will only mean more socialist ministers.

All Is Well.

According to Sir Harecourt Butler all is well in regard to India and Burma. It may be necessary to patch up here and there but the great fact to be remembered is that "the British system was now more firmly established than it had been at any time in the past forty years". This is the opinion of this doyen of ex-Governors. He declines to take a pessimistic view of the conditions in Burma or India. Particularly in Burma where during his regime as Governor of the Province Sir Harecourt Butler obtained "the magnificent support of the splendid Services" and could count on the public spirit of its "commercial and industrial leaders" everything was going on splendidly. At the forty-eighth annual Burma Dinner in London Sir James Mackenna emphasized the "great evolution" recorded by Burma and Sir Harecourt Butler who presided over the festive company paid a tribute to the prosperity of Burma and to the "British system" that brought it about. At such gatherings they forget about the existence of the Thammadi and the poll tax imposed upon the Burmans, nor have they anything but praise for the "progressive" policy which can stifle public opinion in Burma by means of the Boycott Act and various other instruments of repression. Burma is industrially prosperous, but whose is the prosperity, that of its foreign exploiters who enjoy all manner of concessions and privileges or of the Burman people themselves? The Burman nationalists do not see that this "prosperity" is being shared by the people of their own land.

Industrial Congress Report.

The organisers of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress have published a full report of the proceedings of the fifth session of the Congress held at

Madras in December last. It is a book of about 240 pages and contains the Presidential address of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the speech of Sir M. Muthiah Chettiar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, the text of the resolutions passed at the Congress and the speeches on those resolutions. A useful appendix is the report of the first annual general meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. The resolutions of the Congress, being no less than forty in number, naturally cover a wide range of subjects. And the speeches thereon, unlike those in some other conferences, are brief, businesslike, and packed with facts and figures. To students of Indian Economics the report would be invaluable, being a comprehensive review of the industrial and commercial problems of the country during the year.

What Will the "Pioneer" do?

A responsible paper like the "Pioneer" stated in an editorial article a few days ago that the strong attitude of the Punjab Simon Committee "has been brought about and intensified by the activities of Sir Malcolm Hailey, who has discovered to his horror that his own model committee are mutinously desirous of advocating Dominion Status after he has communicated to them his desire that they should deny this major proposition and register their opinion that India is not yet fit for such a privilege." The Punjab Government now roundly contradicts the whole statement of the "Pioneer" and, as a sneering gibe at that paper, add that the "Local Government would not have felt itself justified in taking notice of this statement, had it not been the subject of comment in other newspapers." We doubt if the "Pioneer" would take lying down either the sneer or the contradiction. It could not have made its statement recklessly without authentic information. Nor does the statement sound at all unlikely. In its own interest and in the interest of truth the "Pioneer" will do well to disclose the source of its information.

"Communalism in Land."

The Sind Provincial Hindu Sabha has sent us a little pamphlet entitled "Communalism in Land." It contains the text of the Draft Sind Land Alienation Bill with a brief introductory note by Mr. Jai Ramdas Doulatram. We have pointed out before some of the non-communal objections to the Bill as drafted. Mr. Jai Ramdas touches upon the communal aspect of the question. He fears that if the Bill is passed it will at one stroke "condemn nearly 40,000 of Hindu agriculturists of Sind to the position of non-agriculturists who must under the operation of the Bill be prevented from purchasing an inch of agricultural land from the Mahomedans of Sind and be slowly

driven to transfer to them eventually a substantial proportion of the land held by them at present." If this statement can be substantiated, it by itself condemns the Bill outright. Mr. Jai Ramdas has not in his one page note produced the necessary facts and figures in support of his contention. In this pamphlet he only strikes a note of warning but has announced that a detailed examination of the Bill will be undertaken in a separate pamphlet. He admits that "the Bill does not specifically mention the names Hindus and Mahomedans." But Clause 4 of the Bill gives unduly wide powers to Government to determine which are agricultural tribes and which not "for the purpose of this Act." Mr. Jai Ramdas says that it is an open secret that whereas practically all Mahomedans of Sind will be notified as agriculturists almost every Hindu, even though he may cultivate the land with his own hand or live mainly on agriculture will be excluded from the class of "agriculturists."

A Welcome Donation.

The Chief of Jamkhandi is understood to have finally decided to make a donation of two lakhs of rupees to the New Poona College on condition that the College be named after his father, the late Sir Parashram Bhanu Patwardhan. He proposes also to give the College an annual grant of Rs. 5,900. The New Poona College authorities are reported to have accepted the gift with its condition. We congratulate both the College and the Chief of Jamkhandi on the donation. For some time past the Chief was thinking of starting a new second grade college in his own State in memory of his father and had even applied to the University for the necessary permission. His present decision is a decidedly better one. His main object is achieved by his father's name being associated with one of the best colleges in the Presidency. The college is spared the strain of competition with a new institution in Maharashtra and gets a decent gift, not very easy to get in these days. And the students from Jamkhandi will have the greater benefit of instruction in a first grade college in a city like Poona. In days past Maharashtra Chiefs financed colleges which, commemorated the names of British officials who had done little for the colleges, witness the foundation of the Ferguson College and the Willingdon College. The practice is happily changed in the present case.

MAHATMA READY TO LEAD.

ALL INDIA STANDS BY BARDOLI RUTHLESS REPRESSION CONDEMNED EDUCATION MINISTER ASKED TO RESIGN TALATIS' RETORT TO GOVERNMENT

The brave peasants of Bardoli have aroused the whole of India, and the whole nation to-day stands by them. The call of the President of the Indian National Congress and Mahatma Gandhi has met with ready response and 'Bardoli Day' was observed throughout the country where the repressive policy of the Government of Bombay was condemned. At various public meetings in the Presidency, those elected members of the Legislative Council who have not resigned their seats were asked to follow in the footsteps of the members from Gujarat. At Ahmedabad it was declared that Mahatma Gandhi was prepared to lead the struggle and might proceed the moment the call comes for it. It was also demanded that Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai should resign his Ministership. The engagement of Pathans in Bardoli.

solution supporting the Satyagraha, at Bardoli, and recorded an emphatic protest against the method adopted for collecting taxes there, terming it oppressive and high-handed.

Mr. Chikodi, M.L.C., termed the Government's attitude as thoroughly unjust. Mr. Baburao Gokhale of Poona spoke on the alleged persecution by Pathans at Bardoli, and warned the Government that when the honour of women was at stake, Indians would never remain peaceful.

Mr. Mudvekar urged members of the Bombay Council from the Karnatak to follow the Gujarat Councillors and resign their seats.—A. P.

AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, June 12.

Under the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee a public meeting was held this evening under the presidency of Dr. Khare, M.L.C. and a resolution was passed lending support to the Bardoli Satyagraha, condemning Government for its attitude and congratulating Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel on the lead he is giving.—A. P.

AT ISLAMPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

ISLAMPUR, June 13. The Islampur Taluka Congress Committee in response to Mahatma's appeal, arranged meetings at Shirah, Ashta, Walwa, Kasegaon, Kameri, Bagani, Dudhgaon, Dhawali and Shigaon to support Bardoli Satyagraha and collect money. At Islampur, a public meeting held under the presidency of Wasuderao Subnis, passed a resolution to support the movement with money and men. Nearly hundred rupees were collected for the fund.

BARDOLI FIGHTING INDIA'S BATTLE

LALAJI'S DONATION TO BARDOLI FUND

LAHORE, June 12. On the eve of the Bardoli Day, Lala Lalpat Rai has donated Rs. 500 for Bardoli Fund and an equal amount for the Maganlal Gandhi fund. His friends in Kashmir where he is now having a holiday have donated Rs. 1,500 for the Bardoli fund. In a message to Mr. Gandhi, Lala Lalpat Rai says:—

LALAJI'S MESSAGE.

"I cannot show my fullest sympathy with the heroic sufferings of Bardoli people in a just cause otherwise than by promising a small and humble donation of Rs. 500 from my personal income towards the Bardoli fund. Bardoli is fighting India's battle and that is the only way to bring the present Government to book. Failing a united All-India action we can only take isolated action in resisting wrong and oppression and although tales from Bardoli are heart-rending yet they extort admiration and praise. May God bless Bardoli people and those who are leading them."—A. P.

AT LAHORE

LAHORE, June 12.

"Bardoli Day" was observed to-day. At a meeting held in the evening in the City Gardens, Dr. Satyapal who had been to Bardoli, gave a detailed account of the hardships and sacrifices of the residents of the taluq, their sense of patriotism, discipline, organisation and their unquestioning obedience to their Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. He emphasised that a most complete non-violent social boycott prevailed there and

appealed for funds to which there was immediate response.—A. P.

AT DELHI.

DELHI, June 12.

Bardoli Day was celebrated here to-day. In the morning a batch of Congress workers visited influential men in the city and induced them to pay subscription towards Bardoli fund. At a public meeting held in the evening Dr. Ansari presiding, speeches were delivered exhorting the audience to help the people of Bardoli in their heroic struggle. Collections amounted to Rs. 2,000.—A. P.

AT MADRAS

MADRAS, June 12.

Madras observed "Bardoli Day" by collecting money for the Bardoli Satyagraha Fund and holding a public meeting at which speakers congratulated Mr. Patel on his courageous stand and condemned the Bombay Government's attitude towards the people of Bardoli.—A. P.

MADRAS, June 12.

Bardoli Day was observed to-day. Early in the morning volunteers made house to house collections for Bardoli fund and in the evening a portrait of Mahatma

LABOUR AND SIMON SHOW

JINNAH MEETS MACDONALD

MADRAS, June 12. "New India's" London correspondent cables that Mr. Jinnah and some other Indian leaders are to-day interviewing Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on the question of the Simon Commission.—A. P.

Gandhi was taken in a procession to Triplicane Beach where a public meeting was held under the presidency of Govindraja Mudaliar, M.L.C. The speakers included Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, Kandaswami Chetty and Abdul Hamid Khan who exhorted the people to support the Bardoli Satyagraha. A resolution was adopted expressing admiration and gratitude to the people of Bardoli for their patriotic courage, sacrifice and unity in refusing to submit to "unjust and excessive levies."—A. P.

COLLECTION IN MOSQUES

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S MOVE

All volunteers who have offered their services to the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee are requested to meet at the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty tomorrow (Friday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.) with the receipt books and collections books. A programme is being arranged in consultation with Maulana Shaikat Ali to visit different mosques for the purpose of collecting funds for the Bardoli Satyagraha.

On Wednesday the total collection of the Youth volunteers came to Rs. 487-11-0.

"BARDOLI DAY" IN GHAT-KOPAR

COLLECTIONS OF RS. 1003

The Ghatkopar Congress Committee, the Ghatkopar Hindu Maha Sabha and the Ghatkopar Young Men's Association jointly inaugurated the "Bardoli Day" in Ghatkopar on Tuesday by sending their members house to house early morning on Tuesday for collections under the leadership of Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah,

President of the Congress Committee. They collected the sum of Rs. 892 and in the afternoon the Lady Teachers of the National Girls School approached before the ladies house to house and collected Rs. 111. The total collection was Rs. 1,003. Principal donations were received from:—Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah Rs. 101, Mr. Dayalal Makandje Zaveri Rs. 101, Mr. Ratanjee Jeewandas Rs. 51, Mr. Mulchand Jivaraj Rs. 41, Mr. Manohar Narierwala Rs. 41, Mr. Maneklal A. Maheta Rs. 25, Mr. Devjee Kunverjee Khajurwala Rs. 25 and Mr. Laxmichand Padamsi Rs. 25, and Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desai Rs. 25.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting was also held at 8-30 p.m. at the Hall of Hindu Sabha Vyam Shala under the Presidency of Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah and resolutions put forward by Messrs. Jaswantraai G. Maheta for supporting the cause of the Bardoli Satyagraha, by Mr. Jeysinglal Premchand Mehta, calling upon the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Mr. Shanker Rao Zunza Rao and Mr. Kanyalal Munshi, to resign as members of the Bombay Legislative Council, and by Dr. Hiralal Shah, condemning the action of Government for the repressive measure taken by the Bombay Government for the land revenue assessment of the Bardoli Taluka.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

LOAN REDUCED BY 1 CRORE

CALCUTTA, June 12. The third instalment of silver to the amount of Rs. 281.95 lakhs was delivered last week in connection with the recently contracted sales of silver from the Paper Currency Reserve. Statement of accounts of the currency department for the week ended June 7 indicates that emergency currency to the extent of 1 crore has been cancelled reducing loan to Imperial Bank on internal bills exchange from 9 crores to 8 crores.—A. P.

luka and congratulating Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and his colleagues for their heroic fight for the cause of Bardoli Taluka, were passed unanimously. The meeting terminated at a late hour, after vote of thanks to the chair.

IN AID OF BARDOLI FUND

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT IN VICTORIA THEATRE

Under the auspices of the Gujarat Bandhu Samaj, an interesting concert was arranged at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road on Tuesday night in aid of the Bardoli Fund. All the seats in the auditorium were occupied and one could see a large number of ladies amongst the spectators. Among the distinguished men present were Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Messrs. Mansilal Kothari, Jannadas Mehta, Dadubhai Desai, K. F. Nariman and many members of the Bombay Corporation.

The management of the Theatre had arranged for a varied and interesting programme which included choice Indian songs, comic acting and a few mirth-provoking scenes from Gujarati plays.

During the interval, a spirited speech was delivered by Mr. Mansilal Kothari on the Bardoli struggle. In his usual impassioned way, he exhorted the audience to come forward with their monetary contributions to the Bardoli Satyagraha Fund. There was an immediate response to the appeal and many people came forward with money and ornaments. Some of the ladies present took off their gold bangles, necklaces and rings and offered them towards the relief of Bardoli sufferers. The amount collected in cash on the spot amounted to over Rs. 1,500.

CONCERT AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under the joint auspices of the Santa

Cruz Stree Samaj, the local Congress Committee and the Youth League a concert will be performed on Saturday (the 16th instant), in the new premises of Sheth Anandilal Podar School (near Villa Villas). Tickets for the concert can be had from (1) Shriji J. K. Mehta, Krishnakata; (2) C. B. Patel, Sholpennis; (3) Shriji B. L. Hattanger, Saraswat Society; (4) Shrimati Saroj Mehta, Reveshakar Bungalow.

GOVT. STATEMENTS

"UNTRUE"

WHY THE TALATIS RESIGNED?

BARDOLI, June 13. Seven Talatis of Bardoli who had resigned their posts have issued the following statement to the vernacular press, contradicting the press communique issued by the Director of Information, Bombay, in connection with their resignations. They state:—

"We have read in the Bombay dailies the communique issued by the Director of Information, Bombay about the resignations tendered by the Patels and the Talatis of Bardoli Taluka. We, the undersigned seven Talatis of the Taluka who sent our resignations to the Deputy Collector through the Mamlatdar about the 7th instant beg to send you the following facts for publication in the interest of the public cause.

We have tendered our resignations willingly as a protest against the persecution of Bardoli peasantry by the Government.

We beg emphatically to assert that we have absolutely no reasons to complain that we were exposed to any sort of persecution, by the non-co-operators; none of us had any occasion to talk to the Collector in this matter.

IMPOSSIBLE TO UNDERSTAND.

None of us ever put in an application for leave to the Collector. All of us have served the Government loyally and honestly until the day on which we tendered our resignations. It is impossible for us to understand how the Government communique alleges that we tendered our resignations as a result of the intolerable persecution of the non-co-operators when the communique itself asserts that we were already in league with the non-co-operators. Even Ranchhodji Mohanbhai who was specially sent for when the Collector came to Sarbhon had no talk with the Collector in this matter; but the Deputy Collector, who was also present tried to persuade Mr. Ranchhodji to withdraw his resignation.

(Sd). Vasanji Gulabhai, Pragji Govindji, Maganbhai Lakhnbhai, Becharbhai Chhitabhai, Khandubhai Mohanbhai, Ranchhodji Mohanbhai, Ranchhodji Bhimbhai.

"RESULT OF GOVT. PERSECUTION."

Mr. Ranchhodji Mohanbhai, one of the signatories gives the following account of his conversation with the Deputy Collector last week:—

"I was sent for by the Mamlatdar when the Collector and the Deputy Collector had come to Sarbhon. I had no talk with the Collector in connection with the resignation but the Deputy Collector called me and persuaded me very much to withdraw my resignation and when I flatly refused to do so, he extended to me the inducement of granting leave in case I applied for it. I told him that I would not withdraw the resignation under any circumstances but if he insisted upon an application for leave it could be only for leave prior to the date of resignation and not date thereafter. Further he also tempted me with a transfer on increased pay. I refused the offer.

UNTRUE GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

In view of the above facts it will be clear that the statement made in the communique of the resignations being the result of intolerable persecution is untrue. I have tendered my resignation deliberately and of my own desire and without pressure from any one. I have served the Government for nearly seventeen years and it is not likely that I would resign simply on account of pressure by others. I was driven to resign simply on account of the persecution of the people by the Government officials growing intolerable."—A. P.

ASSAULT ON VALOD SHOP KEEPER

PATHANS NOT CONCERNED

The Director of Information writes:—A story published by the "Bombay Chronicle," with head lines across four columns, from a correspondent has been investigated personally by the Deputy Sub-Inspector of Police, Surat.

The story was that on the night of the 7th instant two Mussalman shopkeepers of Valod were returning from Madhi in a cart and were assaulted by two sturdy Pathans with lathis; the driver of the cart became unconscious and bled profusely. The shopkeeper entreated the Pathans not to beat them and offered them all the money he had on him. Then two persons with a lantern came and the Pathans ran away. The assaulted Mussalman and his servant were attended to by the volunteers of the Swaraj Ashram at Madhi. The

DELIBERATE POSE BRITISH PRESS AND INDIA

MR. S. S. IYENGAR'S IMPRESSIONS

HIS MISSION IN EUROPE

LONDON, June 13.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar interviewed by Reuter on the impressions of his first visit to Europe, dwelt on "unwillingness" of the British Press to give expression to Indian aspirations as a very remarkable fact, which he attributed to the "deliberate pose", since Indians both in Britain and India were not lacking in enterprise. He was more concerned, he said, with unifying Indians in Europe and making them more active than directly attempting to influence British opinion.

SUPPORT BARDOLI.

After declaring that it was necessary to stiffen the boycott of the Simon Commission and not to slacken efforts towards Complete National Independence, Mr. Iyengar appealed to his compatriots strongly to support Doctor Ansari in his Bardoli campaign and said he was not depressed by the so-called failure of the All-Parties' Conference in Bombay. He was convinced that they would be able to achieve a formula at the next Congress at Calcutta.

Mr. Iyengar concluded saying that Indian culture with its freedom from "efficiency obsession" was happier than the "super-mechanised life" and would prevail in future. He regretted that Mahatma Gandhi was not coming to Europe where his presence would have most wonderful effect.—Reuter.

shopkeeper said he had given no cause to the Pathans or to anyone else for offence.

The true facts are that a Mahomedan shopkeeper of Valod was returning with goods from Madhi station in a cart driven by a boy servant. Two unknown persons beat both. It was a dark night and the incident occurred about 10 p.m. No word was spoken by the assailants and they took nothing though the shopkeeper offered them Rs. 130 which he had with him and valuable goods were in the cart.

Then a man with a lantern appeared in the distance and the assailants ran away. The shopkeeper and his servant cannot say whether the assailants were Hindus or Mahomedans nor can they give any reason for the assault. They have definitely stated that the assailants were not Pathans and their object was not robbery. The assailants appeared to be tall and stalwart men who had no clothes except a kachhota which might have been a rolled up dhoti or drawers. They were taken by the man with a lantern (a Bhuiya) to Madhi Ashram where they were rendered some medical aid and their statements were recorded by Miss Petit and Mr. Abbas Tayebji. Both the shopkeeper and servant state that they never said that their assailants were Pathans. They were medically treated at the Valod dispensary and the injuries were found to be contusions caused by blunt instruments. The case falls under the simple hurt section 323 I. P. C. The shopkeeper and his servant have stated that they never even suspected their assailants could be Pathans as there was not the slightest reason to suspect Pathans.

PATHANS DISCHARGED

"UNSCRUPULOUS ATTACKS ON GOVT."

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

"In their announcement of May 31st 1928 Government stated that the 25 Pathans employed in Bardoli Taluka would be removed so soon as the threats to the Vethias were withdrawn by the Non-Co-operation leaders. The Collector has now reported that as the raitis are setting in, the work for which the Pathans were engaged must necessarily be restricted and consequently there is no further need for their services. They are accordingly being discharged as the opportunity to do so arises.

"UNSCRUPULOUS ATTACKS." As an indication of the utterly unscrupulous manner in which Government have been attacked in regard to the employment of Pathans, it is of interest to note that Pathans are in some cases employed by the people of this taluka to guard their lands and to collect their rents. Two Pathans are employed by the Railway Company in the Watch and Ward Department at Bardoli Station. It is also well-known fact that Sindhis, who have much in common with Pathans, are extensively employed as watchmen in the fields. The conclusion to be drawn would appear to be that it is legitimate for private people to take into their employ country Mahammadans, but that when Government do so it becomes a violent outrage upon a peaceful people."

AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, June 12.

At a public meeting held to-night on the river bank to celebrate Bardoli Day, Mahadev Desai, Secretary to Mr. Gandhi, said that Gandhiji was highly delighted with Bardoli Satyagraha, and was prepared to go to Bardoli the moment Vallabhbhai called him. Resolutions were passed supporting Bardoli Satyagraha and calling upon those Gujarati members of the Bombay Legislative Council including Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister of Education, who had not yet resigned to tender their resignations.—A. P.

AT SURAT.

SURAT, June 12.

A mass meeting was held at Dakka Ovara last evening to celebrate the "Bardoli Day" when several speakers criticised H. E. the Governor's letter to Mr. Munshi and exhorted the audience to contribute to the Satyagraha Fund.

Rander Town, near Surat, also observed the hartal. Stray Mahomedan shops in Surat and Rander were open.—A. P.

AT HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (SIND), June 12.

A monster public meeting presided over by Mr. Jairamdas Dowlatram was held here this evening when a resolution of sympathy with the Bardoli Satyagraha was passed and subscriptions were collected. Many Liberals and land-holders were present.—A. P.

AT POONA

POONA CITY, June 12.

Bardoli Day was observed here to-day under the auspices of the Maharashtra Provincial and Nagar Congress Committees. In the evening Pandit Malaviya addressed a crowded public meeting, Mr. S. M. Paranjape presiding. The Pandit traced the genesis of the Bardoli movement and regretted that Government did not pay heed to the people's just demands. It was the first fight of the kind against the Government in India. He was surprised that Englishmen who praised Hampden's refusal to pay the ship money tax were condemning the Bardoli Satyagraha. Even women at Bardoli were prepared to go to jail.

He observed that it was better that Pathans were withdrawn but he said they ought not to have been sent there at all. He regretted that public representatives did not impress Government. He hoped public sympathy would help the Satyagraha cause. He was not sure whether their sympathy would impress Government. No Government could withstand united public sympathy. To-day, to-morrow or at some later day Government would have to yield. Till that time the Bardoli movement needed all kinds of public support and sympathy. Concluding he appealed to Government to accept the demand for an independent inquiry committee the decisions of which might be acceptable to Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhbhai.—A. P.

AT GODHRA

GODHRA, June 12.

Bardoli Day was observed here to-day. Most Hindu shopkeepers observed hartal. Many Muslims did business as usual. A huge public meeting was held in the Dharamsala when Mr. W. S. Mukadam and others spoke on the situation at Bardoli and the duty of Gujarat. Resolutions sympathising with Bardoli peasants and protesting against Government's policy were passed.—A. P.

AT KOPARGAON.

COMPLETE HARTAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

KOPARGAON, June 13. The "Bardoli Day" was observed at Kopargao yesterday with complete hartal. Under the auspices of Kopargao Merchants' Association, two public meetings were held, one in the morning and the other in the evening. The following resolutions were passed unanimously in the evening meeting presided over by Mr. Patwardhan:—

(1) That this meeting congratulates the people of Bardoli for maintaining Satyagraha for the protection of their just rights by peaceful means and prays the Almighty to give them complete success, (2) that this meeting congratulates the brave volunteers who coveted jail for this great cause, (3) that this meeting condemns the means used by the local Government officials for collecting the enhanced assessment.

AT BELGAUM.

BELGAUM, June 13.

In observance of "Bardoli Day," a public meeting was held here yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. D. V. Belvi, M.L.A., which adopted a re-

MANUSCRIPT OF SHAH-NAMAH

VALUABLE PRESENT TO KING AMANULLAH

ETERNAL PERSO-AFGHAN UNITY

LONDON, June 13.

Tehran.—In reply to the message of the President of the Majlis welcoming King Amanullah to Persia, the latter on the happy opportunity of the visit hoped that the two nations who were brothers would ever remain united and make progress. King Amanullah was presented from the library of the Majlis, the valuable manuscript of Shah-Namah.

Leaving the Majlis King Amanullah drove through some of the principal streets of the city. His Majesty visited the Afghan Legation this morning and accompanied by the Shah visited the departments of Public Instruction in the afternoon and the Military College yesterday.

The two Queens visited to-day the Women's Hospital, the orphanage which was recently established and the maternity home.—Reuter.

SINGULARLY ILL-TIMED

ORIGIN OF COUNTRY LEAGUE

MADRAS, June 12.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer in an interview to the "Hindu" regarding the Country League expressed the opinion that the League was singularly ill-timed in its origin and might be used by every "unfriendly" of India's aspirations to hinder the country's development on the lines which alone ensured contentment and stability. Sir Sivaswamy was afraid the signatories to the Country League manifesto mistook stagnation for sanity.—A. P.

PEACE PRESERVATION IN JAPAN

CABINET APPROVES GOVT'S REVISION

LONDON, June 12.

Tokio.—The Cabinet in the face of the opposition of the vernacular press and a section of Government's own Party, approved of the revision of the Peace Preservation Act in order to permit more severe penalties in cases of fomenting disorder. The Act hitherto provided a maximum imprisonment of ten years. Henceforth, capital punishment can be imposed.

Government have made statement justifying their action on the ground of the serious extent of Communist intrigue and declaring that remnants of the Communists, including the leaders escaped from the recent round-up, continue their activities in direction of Russian Communists an instance of which is furnished by an attempt to undermine the loyalty of the troops of the Third Division when they were leaving for Shanghai.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, June 13.

In the House of Commons, replying to Major Malone, Mr. Locker-Lampson said that His Majesty's Government was not consulted with regard to the treaty between Afghanistan and Egypt which was recently concluded.

Replying to questions, Mr. Amery said that conversations with Ibn Saud had been temporarily suspended. They had not yet been concluded. He declined to give an assurance that no agreement would be signed before the House of Commons was consulted and said that agreements of this kind were usually signed first. He hoped that the conversations would be resumed in the next few months.—Reuter.

CACUTTA, June 13.

There is no change in the Lillooah strike situation. Vigorous picketing is going on near the workshops of Messrs. Burn and Company at Howrah. This morning seven workers who had not joined the strike were proceeding to Messrs. Burn and Co., when it is alleged, they were obstructed by men armed with lathies. Five of the non-strikers ran away, while it is alleged two were assaulted and subsequently rescued by the police, who removed them to hospital. Their wounds were dressed and then they were discharged. Reports from Asansol state that the strike is spreading there and more men are sending their families to their villages and are seeking police protection. New hands including Anglo-Indian lads are being recruited as a temporary measure.

The situation is unchanged at Ondol, Chengai and Howrah.—A. P.

GLARING INSTANCE OF OFFICIAL PERSECUTION

PARSI LIQUOR VENDOR'S COURAGEOUS REPLY

The Secretary, Bardoli Satyagraha Publicity, writes:—

Throughout the campaign of repression in Bardoli there has been no more glaring instance of persecution than that of Donabji, liquor-vendor of Valod. It will be remembered that at the commencement of the struggle this Parsi gentleman like a self-respecting spirited Khatedar decided to cast his lot with the cultivators of Bardoli in their fight against the unjust enhancement of revenue. The authorities started with attaching liquor worth Rs. 2,000 belonging to him to recover Rs. 316 of land revenue. His shop was closed and locked and placed in charge of a sentry. Later lock and sentry were removed and casks worth Rs. 300 attached from the shop, a lot of liquor being spilled in the process, causing him a considerable loss. Attachment for the third time of four casks subsequently returned was then made and the attached liquor clandestinely sold for a paltry amount. This was followed by his land worth over Rs. 30,000 being declared forfeited for an outstanding balance of Rs. 144-6-8 that was still shown against his name. He petitioned for redress but to no purpose. Even this failed to break his spirit and he met this persecution by closing his shop altogether from 25th of April. He has now been served with a notice under the signature of P. B. Vakharia, Excise Superintendent, Surat to the effect that unless he opened his shop within five days of the serving of the notice dated 2-6-1928, "severe steps" would be taken against him for breach of terms of his license.

MR. DORABJI'S COURAGEOUS REPLY.

To this Mr. Dorabji has replied recapitulating the story of his persecution and expressing surprise at the curious notice served upon him. "I have been bed-ridden for long time," he then proceeds, "I and my family have been put to great hardships by the closing down of my business. I cannot imagine a greater persecution that a man can be subjected to than this. But you now threaten me with 'severe steps' if I do not open my shop within five days. . . I have already filed my complaint through Mr. K. F. Nariman before the Excise Inspector and the Deputy Collector asking for explanation of and redress for the various illegal steps that have been adopted against me, but so far I have received no reply.

He concludes, "If I altogether fail to obtain justice I shall have no alternative left to me but to leave the British territory and seek refuge somewhere else. . . If, however, you think that I have not had a sufficient dose of oppression yet I would welcome any further persecution that a Zoroastrian brother like you may choose to inflict upon me, and resign myself to my fate."

ELGIN MILL STRIKE

WORKERS DISMISSED FROM SERVICE

CAWNPORE, June 13.

The Managing Agents of the Elgin Mill have issued a notice in which it is stated that workers who downed tools on the 29th May have been dismissed. It is further notified that the different department will be opened beginning from to-morrow and the whole mill will be opened in the course of the next four days. On all these days men will be engaged afresh, reference however being given to old hands. All men thus appointed will have to give an undertaking not to go on strike in future without intimation. It is pointed out that the strikers have forfeited their wages for the period, the 16th to 29th June, the management however will not withhold the wages for this period of those employees who are reappointed. Payment, however, in this case, will be made early in August.

Concluding the Managing Agents point out that they are ever prepared duty to consider the grievances of the workers if they are voiced in a legitimate way.

In a notice distributed by the Mazdoor Sabha the strikers are exhorted to stand firm, Hindus and Mahomedans alike, and not to seek admission to the mills during the next few days. A. P.

ANTI-WAR TREATY

INDIA TO PARTICIPATE

LONDON, June 12.

The Foreign Office Note to the American Charge D'Affairs in reply to Senator Kellogg's invitation to India to participate in the anti-war treaty, says that the Government of India requests that its warm thanks be conveyed to the United States for the invitation which it is happy to accept.—Reuter.

ANDHRA RATNA DEAD

Death has occurred of Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya, ex-General Secretary of the Congress and leader of the Chirala-Perala Satyagraha in 1921.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF "ITALIA'S" CREW

FOOD TO LAST 5 DAYS

WILL IT BE TOO LATE TO RESCUE?

LONDON, June 13.

Extremely critical situation of General Nobile and his companions is indicated in messages from King's Bay which state that there is little hope of the explorers being able to reach land. General Nobile who, with six others, started on an attempt to reach the relief ship "Braganza", has returned to the wireless station with three, while three are continuing their risky journey. The crew of Italia have, therefore, been split up into three, General Nobile with five with frozen hands and feet scarcely able to move and having only sufficient food to last five days on short rations, secondly, seven men carried off with the "Italia" whose whereabouts are not known and three walking across icefloes. Capt. Amundsen declares that unless help is forthcoming immediately it will be too late.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL

Rome.—The official agency denies that the Norwegian airman Litzowholm discovered two injured crew of the airship "Italia" in the course of his flight.—Reuter.

CAPT. AMUNDSEN'S OPINION.

Oslo.—A despatch from Spitsbergen indicates that the weather is milder. A great part of the expedition's provisions and other equipment was lost, when the airship landed and cabins and engines were smashed. Capt. Amundsen commenting on the report that General Nobile and his companions were making their way towards North-east land expressed the opinion that much progress was unlikely as the ice hummocks in that region were sometimes thirty feet high.—Reuter.

THE "ITALIA" DISASTER

THE FIRST COMPLETE ACCOUNT

LONDON, June 13.

Rome.—The first complete account of the disaster to "Italia" has been received by wireless. "Citta di Milano" which has re-established perfect communication with "Italia" gives the position of the Nobile party on the evening of 12th June as 80 degrees, 38 minutes North, 26 degrees 55 minutes East.—Reuter.

GEN. NOBILE TELLS HIS OWN STORY

LONDON, June 13.

Rome.—Gen. Nobile states that at 10-30 a.m. on May 25th, "Italia" was flying smoothly at 500 metres altitude when she suddenly became heavy, descended rapidly and hit an icecap. In two minutes the cabin and a part of the upper steeplework broke away and the airship itself was carried eastwards. The occupants of the cabin which was smashed miraculously escaped with their lives. Gen. Nobile adds that only a minute after the crash he and his comrades shouted passionately "Long live Italy!" The bulk of the cabin equipment is intact.

Gen. Nobile continues that on the evening of this 30th May Commandant

THE HOLY QURAN

CONTEMPLATED TRANSLATION IN GERMAN

A correspondent writes:—

In 1922, the Ahmadiyya Anjuman-i-Isha'at-i-Islam, Lahore, established a Muslim Mission at Berlin, the Capital of Germany. This Mission holds a position of great importance, as its influence would reach not only Central Europe but Russia and Eastern Europe as well. Moreover, Muslims from all over the world are to be met with in Berlin. Shortly after the establishment of the Mission, a plot of land was bought to erect a Mosque and a Mission house. Both of these buildings have been recently completed at an expense of 11¼ lakhs of rupees. Now as the Holy Quran has been revealed for the benefit of all nations, its teachings should necessarily be explained to them so that they may derive full benefit from them. As the propagation of Islam has already been started in Germany, therefore the next logical step is to translate the Holy Quran into German.

Just as there are difficulties to be met with in conducting the German Mission like training Muslim Missionaries not only in the Islamic law and religion, but also in mastering the German language, similarly there are peculiar kinds of difficulties to be faced in preparing a German translation of the Holy Quran. It was rather difficult to find a person, as a translator who was master of Arabic and German languages both. But, with the grace of Allah, we have been able to find a German Muslim who is thoroughly conversant with both the languages. In fact he has translated several Arabic books into German. The lack of his thorough acquaintance with the Holy Quran and the Hadis Sharif would be removed and compensated for, by the full co-

operation of Maulana Sadr-ad-Din Sahab who has become fairly conversant with the German language after his two years' stay in Germany.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Now comes the question of expenses. It is estimated that it would take at least three years to finish the translation in a manuscript form; and it would entail an expense of six or seven hundred rupees a month, in addition to the initial expenditure like journey expenses from Germany to Lahore. The members of the Ahmadiyya Anjuman-i-Isha'at-i-Islam, Lahore, though small in number, have promised, by the grace of Allah, to bear one-half the regular monthly expenses; and we are appealing to the rest of our Muslim brethren to supply the money for the remaining one half. I am sure, every Muslim knows what a good pious and fruitful act it is to carry or help to carry the Word of Allah to other people, and in the present case, we want to carry the Word of Allah to a people, who have so far read about Islam through smoky glasses and with a prejudiced mind.

New Delhi, June 12.—Intelligence has been received from Badrinath, the famous Hindu pilgrimage centre in the Himalayas, that the opening of this year's pilgrimage was marked by rowdy scenes. However the situation now is normal. Most of the sadhus have left the place. Three sadhus have been arrested in this connection. Police investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

Yeotmal, June 12.—At a public meeting at Akola resolutions were adopted protesting against Government's action in assessing town lands not built upon on the ground that the lands belonged to ryots and not to the State and challenging government to produce an authority to assess these lands.—A. P.

PRESENT REGIME IN HEDJAZ

MAHOMEDANS' DISSATISFACTION

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI ON 'USURPATION' BY IBN SAUD

LONDON, June 12.

Cairo.—Maulana Mahomed Ali, interviewed by Reuter, as regards the discovery of a plot against the King and Government of Hedjaz, in which his brother Maulana Shaukat Ali is alleged to be implicated, said that Mahomedans were dissatisfied with the present regime in the Hedjaz which a Muslim Holy Land and not the property of Ibn Saud who had "usurped" the Hedjaz. Maulana Mahomed Ali was of opinion that the administration of the Holy Places should be shared by all Muslim peoples. He declined to believe that his brother was implicated in the plot.—Reuter.

"POLITICS OF OIL"

BAN ON COMMUNIST'S BOOK

WINTERTON DEFENDS ACTION OF GOVT

LONDON, June 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Wellock (Lab.), Earl Winterton said that a book entitled "Politics of Oil" sent to India by a London bookseller had been confiscated on its arrival in Bombay as coming within the scope of a notification issued under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act.

The book was written by a member of the Labour Research Department who was a leading member of the Communist Party in Great Britain and was convicted in England in 1925 on a charge of conspiring to utter seditious libels. He had been in Moscow for some time working in close contact with the Communist there.

Mr. Wellock declared that the book had nothing whatever to do with Communists. It dealt purely with oil and politics.

Earl Winterton said that the Labour Research Department was in close touch with

CHINESE SITUATION

NATIONALISTS OCCUPY TIENTSIN.

NEW YORK, June 12.

The State Department has been informed that the Nationalists have occupied Tientsin.—Reuter.

the Communists in England and was acting to collaborate with a body equivalent to it in Moscow and was under the control of the Central Council of Trade Unions in Moscow.

It was the source of the publication and not the publication itself which had caused the Government of India to exclude it. The Government of India were acting in the matter within their full discretion and with the approval of the Secretary of State. The Government of India had acted in the matter as leaders of the Trade Unions in England had done and they were doing their best to exclude Communist interference in India. (Ministerial cheers).—Reuter.

ALSATIAN AUTONOMISTS' TRIAL

SEVEN USED TO BE VILY SENTENCED

LONDON, June 13.

Colmar.—Seven persons who were charged in the recent Alsatian Autonomists' trial but did not appear yesterday were tried in their absence. One was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, three to 15 years, and three to ten years. All were sentenced to twenty years' banishment.—Reuter.

(Several accused, including a priest, Abbe Fasshauer, were put on their trial at Colmar capital of Upper Alsace, France, in January following the discovery of documents leading the authorities to believe that the Autonomists proposed establishing an independent Republic State in the three annexed Departments.)

LIFTING UP OF SHIVAJI STATUE

POONAVAS ENTHUSIASTIC

POONA, June 12.

Tremendous enthusiasm was displayed by people pouring in on the Shivaji Memorial Grounds since the morning to witness the lifting up of the equestrian statue of Shivaji. It weighs ten tons and is 13 feet six inches high. The Maharaja of Kolhapur, President of the Committee, and party arrived here this morning by a special train from Kolhapur.—A. P.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSION

WELCOMED IN SOUTH AFRICA

FINDING NEW MARKETS FOR INDIAN GOODS

LONDON, June 12.

East London (South Africa).—The Indian Trade Commission was welcomed by the representatives of commerce and industries. Dr. Meek, at a well-attended meeting, described the Mission's aims as, firstly, to find new markets for Indian goods, particularly cotton piece-goods, and, secondly, to discover what articles South Africa produced which could be landed in India cheaper than similar articles landed from other countries.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON 8-HOUR CONVENTION.

QUESTION OF REVISION

LONDON, June 12.

Geneva.—In the International Labour Conference Mr. Albert Thomas dealing with the British Government's suggestion for an early revision of the Washington eight-hour convention feared the possibility that the revision would affect the whole work of labour organisation. The final decision on ratification depended on Britain. Workers feared that under cover of revision, all essential parts of the convention would be called into question, but Britain's desire for ratification of the convention in the light of the resolutions of the London conference offered the possibility of discussion which would remove a lot of uneasiness.—Reuter.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

STATEMENT VALUES

BOMBAY, June 13.

The following is a statement showing the total value of Imports, Exports and Re-exports of Merchandise and imports and Exports of Gold and Silver (foreign trade-private) of the Bombay Presidency excluding S and during the month of May 1928 as compared with the same month of the previous year.

	May 1927.	May 1928
Imports of Merchandise	8,15,43,421	7,32,36,552
Exports of Indian produce	4,73,74,214	8,45,81,380
Exports of foreign merchandise	49,72,161	40,95,910
Imports of Gold	1,34,33,723	1,35,29,464
Imports of silver	1,23,23,939	91,31,523
Imports of currency notes	1,08,065	3,70,085
Exports of Gold	Nil	Nil
Exports of Silver	16,66,579	5,34,530
Exports of Currency notes	Nil	Nil

PUNJAB GOVERNOR AND SIMON COMMITTEE

"PIONEER'S" SUGGESTION CONTRADICTED

LAHORE, June 13.

Mr. Owen Roberts, European Member of the Committee elected by the Punjab Legislative Council to sit with the Simon Commission in a statement denies, with the permission of the Chairman of the Committee, that there is any truth in the suggestion contained in the leading article in the "Pioneer" of June 10 to the effect that the resignations passed by the meeting of the Committee were influenced in any degree by Sir Malcolm Hailey. He adds: His Excellency has held no communication with the committee on the subject.—A. P.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY

News just begins to filter through to India of the long series of May meetings which have been recently held and among them, that of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which is always an outstanding event. This meeting, which was the 124th anniversary, is reported to have surpassed itself for "sheer human interest" and "effectiveness of appeal." With the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., the Prime Minister, in the Chair, and the Archbishop of York, the Rev. Dr. Wilkie, (Gold Coast) and the Rev. G. W. Sheppard, the Society's Secretary in China, as speakers, there was a platform which attracted a vast audience to the Queen's Hall which was filled to its most capacity.

The speeches were all worthy of the occasion. The circulation of the Society during the past year was just under ten million copies or an average of over twenty-seven thousand a day. Fifteen new versions were added to the Society's list of languages which now totals 608.

MINOR MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR

SAFE RETURN HOME

GRAND PUBLIC RECEPTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, June 11. A huge crowd of officers of the State, Bhayats and leading citizens of Bhavnagar had collected on the station on the evening of Friday June 8, to receive His Highness Maharaja Krishnakumar Sinhi who was to arrive by a special train after his three long years' absence from home. The station platform was beautifully decorated with flowers, flags and fastoons and illuminated with electric lights. The State Infantry troop were standing on the platform with their military band.

At the scheduled time—5.45, the special train that had left Bombay the previous night arrived at the station. As it stopped, His Highness came out from his saloon and his tall, stately figure, all dressed in a pure Rajput fashion with a beautiful "Safa" on the princely head stood there amidst his subjects whose hearts were throbbing with joy and whose eyes were wet with tears of joy. The military band played the royal salute and afterwards a salute of fifteen guns was given.

The Maharaja Sahib then moved into the waiting room where he was garlanded by all the officers and others present on the station. Each of them as came in was duly introduced to His Highness.

At half past six the Maharaja Sahib left the station and drove in his carriage of gold and silver, drawn by four stalwart horses. The procession headed by the Boy Scouts, followed by the State Infantry and Lancers and then by the Maharaja Sahib's carriage in which along with him were seated Sir Prabhshankar Pattani and Major Hanson—his English tutor, then moved through the principal roads of the city en route to the Maharaja Sahib's palace at Nilambag. In the second carriage following His Highness were seated his younger brothers—Kumar Shree Nirmal Kumar Sinhi and Dharmakumar Sinhi.

All throughout the route of the Maharaja's procession was beautifully decorated with arches, flags and fastoons and flooded with electric illuminations such as Bhavnagar had never before seen in its history. The occasion was one of real joy to the public who thronged in their thousands on both sides of the roads to have just a look at the smiling face of their beloved ruler. On its way the carriage stopped at several places where His Highness was garlanded profusely by representatives of public institutions and also by private individuals. Moving through the grain market, Khar Gate, the Bazaar, Harris Road, Solarsa Road and Panwadi Road, the procession reached Nilambag at 7.30 p.m.

CITY OF LIGHTS.

Bhavnagar looked like a "city of lights" on that day. Private individuals had not failed to decorate their shops and houses as nicely as the State buildings. Khar Gate, Mr. Harishanker's hotel, Harris Road, Durbar Gadh, Jumna Masjid, Samaldas College and Piele Garden Gate were attractively illuminated and large crowds of people were collected in different places to see the decorations and the lights.

When His Highness himself went out at 9 p.m. to see the illuminations and the decorations a number of his loving subjects thronged round his motor car with shouts of joy and cheers. The Maharaja Sahib smilingly acknowledged the heartfelt expressions of his subjects' joy and the people felt they had never seen a happier day in their lives.

SCOUTS' CAMP FIRE.

Under the auspices of the Boy Scout Association of Bhavnagar a programme of camp-fire was arranged on Saturday at 8.30 p.m. in honour of the safe home return of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib. A good number of state officials and citizens as well as ladies were present. His Highness with his younger brothers arrived just at 8.30, and on being requested by the Chief Scout K. S. Nirmalkumar Sinhi declared the Camp-Fire open. A beautiful programme of entertainments then followed which the Maharaja Sahib seemed very well to enjoy. The whole programme was nicely arranged with its music and comic parts except, perhaps the pantomime which looked rather lengthy and dull.

The President of the Association then introduced its officials and the Scout masters of the different troops to His Highness. The Maharaja Sahib then went round the circle of the audience and inspected the various troops and was very pleased to do so. He was then garlanded by the President and the proceedings terminated late in the evening at 10.30 p.m., when amidst cheers of joy His Highness drove away to his palace.

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O FOR A CONSTANTINE!

SUPERB PLAY OF WEST INDIES.

GILLIGAN'S HEROIC DISPLAY

LONDON, June 12.

Surrey vs. Warwickshire at the Oval. —Surrey won on the first innings. Warwickshire 127 and 416 for four wickets (Kilner 96, Wyatt 151 not out). Surrey 490 for eight wickets and declared.

Kent vs. Sussex at Tonbridge.—Kent won by 57 runs. Kent 237 and 236 (Ashdown 100 not out, Tate five wickets for 53 runs). Sussex 143 and 273 (Langridge 59, Arthur Gilligan 95, Freeman six wickets for 96 runs).

Yorkshire vs. Hampshire at Bradford. —Yorkshire won on the first innings. Hampshire 204 and 169 (Robinson seven wickets for 63 runs). Yorkshire 285.

Glamorgan vs. Lancashire at Swansea. —Lancashire won on the first innings. Lancashire 266 and 196 (Makepeace 58, Ryan seven wickets for 76 runs). Glamorgan 194 and 136 for six wickets (Booth four wickets for 26 runs).

DETAILS.

"O for a Constantine to play for England", says the "Evening Standard", while "The Times" ranks him number eight in the world team. This, however, was before he was crowned by yesterday's triumph, but even greater one was reserved for him to-day. While he added 103 runs to his side score, he smashed Middlesex's chances by appropriating seven of their wickets for a couple over half a century of runs. Middlesex had compiled 98 for three wickets, when Constantine came on for a second spell of deadly bowling at a tremendous pace. He showed wonderful analysis of six point 3 one eleven and six, Middlesex lost seven wickets for 38 runs in ten minutes short of an hour leaving the visitors three and three-quarters hours' time. On his own side Constantine put in his appearances at the wickets when the West Indies' score stood at 121 for five wickets, and rapidly made fifty in 38 minutes. With Fernandes who put on 54 he took his side to five runs from the victory point in an hour, and retired. During his splendid innings he hit two sixes and 12 boundaries. Fernandes played an admirable and restrained game for two hours and thirty-five minutes, the West Indies won 25 minutes to time.

GILLIGAN'S HEROIC DISPLAY. —For Sussex Arthur Gilligan came on to the crease when the board had registered a hundred for seven wickets and gave a heroic display for an hour and three-quarters during which he hit one six and eleven fours. Langridge, who played too cautiously to take risks, batted for a similar length of time to make his 59 which included two boundaries. The two in partnership for the eighth wicket which lasted an hour and ten minutes, added 118. Warwick were in a mood of run-getting, to-day, Kilner was for four hours at the wickets making his 96 during which he sent the ball seven times to the boundary. Wyatt's stay at the wickets lasted fifteen minutes more than Kilner's, and his innings was entirely devoid of chances in spite of his taking risks. His score included a six and 18 boundaries. The Wyatt-Kilner partnership of 144 in two hours and 25 minutes for the third wicket saved the game. Dipper batted for three and a half hours sending the ball a dozen times to the boundary and Ashdown acquired to his credit ten fours in three hours' play. Yorks returned to winning ways and added to their first innings' points.—Reuter's Special.

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THE STORM AFTER CALM.

U. P. MINISTERIAL CRISIS

NANI TAL, June 8

The "Pioneer" writes:—There is an unexpected lull in the political atmosphere at Nani Tal that forebodes a storm. The wonder is that at the storm has not broken out earlier. Exactly one week ago the Governor is believed to have politely asked two of his three colleagues in the transferred half of the Government to vacate their offices. The Governor and his Ministers cannot afford to disagree too often on issues of vital importance, but unfortunately for three provinces, Sir Alexander Muddiman and his two Hindu advisers have failed to look at the Simon Commission from the same angle of vision. That was manifest when, by keeping neutral, the two Ministers whose resignation is now announced aided the adoption of the boycott resolution in the Council. When no resignations followed the adoption of the boycott resolution it was believed the Governor and his Ministers had agreed to disagree among themselves.

THE CRISIS.

There was a meeting of the Government on May 26 when something new sprang up which brought matters to a crisis and on June 1 the two recalcitrant Ministers each received a polite letter from the Governor clearly indicating what action the Governor desired them to take. All sorts of stories are current, first, it is said that the Ministers were on the point of sending in their papers when their

advisers prevailed upon them to extract from His Excellency the exact reasons why their presence within the Cabinet was so unwelcome. Accordingly, the Governor is said to have been dragged into a controversial correspondence. One of the outgoing Ministers, Shukar Rajendra Singh, was ill for several days, probably too ill even to resign, and to-day when he is well again the Governor himself is not fit to take any part in the Government's business. The controversy is now come to an end and the two Ministers have tendered their resignations which have been accepted by the Governor.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE

PLIGHT OF AMERICAN SECTION

LOSS OF 6 MILLION STERLING ANNUALLY

LONDON, June 12.

Startling figures indicating the plight of the American section of the Lancashire cotton trade were quoted at the annual meeting of the Cotton-yarn Association at Manchester, Mr. G. L. Tattersall presiding. The President explained that every pound of yarn was sold at a loss, and those losses added to the losses of the mills that had stopped, and allowing reasonable charge for depreciation and fair interest made a total equal to six million sterling annually.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN'S SHARE IN WORLD EXPORT

COMBINATION OF SELLING URGED

LONDON, June 12.

Britain's share of the world export trade was eleven per cent. in 1927, being two per cent. less than that of 1923; at the same time the European share of the world export trade had shrunk from 62 to 52 per cent. These facts were quoted by Sir Cunliffe-Lister, while introducing the Board of Trade estimates in the House of Commons. He said that there had been a steady upward trend in the export to the Empire in 1927 and an increasing market in South America particularly the Argentine where exports in the first three months of 1928 were fifty per cent. above those of the first three months of 1924. There was also a very great opportunity for sales in the United States in spite of high tariffs.

Rt. Hon. Sir Cunliffe-Lister again urged a combination in selling, particularly where the competing firms were selling the same goods, like steel. He added we attained fifty-five and a half per cent. of the total of the world's new ship-building construction and one of the new ships would afford a large-scale export.

ASIATIC POTENTATES MEET

EXCHANGE OF HIGHEST HONOURS

TEHERAN, June 12.

The Shah of Persia and King Amanullah conferred on each other the highest Persian and Afghan orders. In addition to this, the latter presented to the Shah the blue Afghan cape. In the afternoon His Majesty visited the Majlis. To-night the Premier is giving a banquet in his honour.—Reuter.

perment in the use of fuel pulverised on board. 200 thousand motor vehicles were the output in 1927 which showed an increase of 77,000 over 1924 figures. Britain led five foremost exporting countries in electrical machinery. Rt. Hon. Sir Cunliffe-Lister said that the world was consuming, apparently to-day, about five million more bales of cotton than before the war, while the United Kingdom was consuming one million less. The world's increase of consumption was largely accounted by the nations manufacturing for their own consumption. "We however, are meeting the keenest competition from Japan, and threats and disputes recently held up orders. But now that the issue seems definitely to be out of the way, we may hope for progress with amalgamations and trade."—Reuter's Special.

U. S. PRESIDENCY AND REPUBLICAN PARTY

LONDON, June 12.

Kansas City.—The Republican National Convention has opened to nominate a Republican Party candidate to the United States Presidency. Mr. Hoover by virtue of the promised votes is practically assured of nomination.—Reuter.

advisers prevailed upon them to extract from His Excellency the exact reasons why their presence within the Cabinet was so unwelcome. Accordingly, the Governor is said to have been dragged into a controversial correspondence.

MINISTER'S ILLNESS.

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"SELF" STYLED LABOUR LEADER

COMMITTED TO DEFINITE POLICY

POSITIVE HARM DONE TO JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR

The "Jamshedpur Chronicle" in its issue of 10th June writes:—

"We shall give in this article some more interesting particulars about this self-styled labour leader's evidence before the Indian Tariff Board. It is reported that Mr. Homi told the retrenched hands of the Steel Works not to accept settlement and that he would convert their discharge slips into increment slips very soon. This coming from the mouth of one, who when dealing with the labour force in the gas producers, wrote as follows in his written statement sounds like vain talk. 'In labour alone, over 500 men could be cut off from the gas producers and several hundreds from the coal and ash loading and unloading gangs and probably more than that amount elsewhere in addition' (Para 155, Page 829).

By the way, this champion of the cause of Indian Labour did not think that Indianisation of the plant would be of any good. We read, 'Coming to the subject of Indianisation of services some people are under the impression that the ending of all troubles at Jamshedpur can be brought about by replacing every covenanted hand by indigenous talent. However desirable the idea, we are satisfied there will be very little good achieved.' (P. 835, Para 201).

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER TO 'KAISER-E-HIND'

Mr. Homi is never tired of repeating his complaint against the number of the labour force employed by the Tatas. In statement 11 of his evidence is quoted a letter which he wrote to the 'Kaiser-e-Hind' a Bombay paper, dated 4th November 1923. The following remarks in this letter are interesting: 'Further, reckoned on this basis, in 1921 and 1922 they were producing at Jamshedpur 4.8 and 4.4 tons respectively of finished goods per man per year compared to 10.8 tons in 1917. This figure is so ridiculously lower than the American average of about 108 tons per man per year that talking to the president of a very prominent steel company, the official insisted on believing that 'we could not be employing men but merely children.' 'One need not be surprised,' Mr. Homi continued, 'that a great amount of money is going to put or is rather distributed amongst a larger number of men instead of sending it to the pockets of stock-holders.' (P. 832).

With what face can Mr. Homi champion the cause of the retrenched men, when he himself wrote, as follows to the Directors of the Steel Company? 'May it please you, do the following items interest you? How would you like to know that the normal force of 28,000 to 30,000 men employed at your works is merely energy mispent and that it can be immediately and easily reduced to half its strength without impairing its productive capacity and the monthly total pay roll of seven to seven-and-a-half lakh of rupees proportionately reduced, resulting in a saving per annum of Rs. 36 to 40 lakhs.'"

ORAL EVIDENCE. In his oral evidence before the Tariff Board Mr. Homi made the following impassioned appeal. 'At the risk of repetition, and to take an extreme case, granted for a moment I was the most perverse of individuals, guided by the rankest motives both mercenary and vindictive, and the most inveterate prejudice against the company. I put it to the Board, whether that in any way affects the investigation as to why the Tata Iron and Steel Company is not making more money as I declare it ought to. The subject of motive does not answer my contention as to why

twenty to twenty-five thousand men are employed where half would ordinarily suffice?"

The apologists of Mr. Homi sometimes contend that he had only pleaded for the reduction of covenanted staff. This attempt is so ridiculous that it is not worth considering. For 28,000 to 30,000 men cannot by any stretch of the imagination refer to the number of the Americans and Europeans employed in the plant. All doubts are, however dispelled when one reads the following statements in his oral evidence before the Tariff Board.

"TOO MANY AMERICANS."

Mr. Ginwalla.—I think you have stated somewhere in the statement that there are too many Americans employed especially in the Open Hearth. You don't allege that in the Coke Ovens, or in the Blast Furnace, or in the Blooming Mills there are more non-Indians than there ought to be?

Mr. Homi.—No.

Mr. Ginwalla.—In the Coke-ovens there is no Americans. In the Blast Furnace there are 8 covenanted employees.

Mr. Homi.—They are all Americans.

Mr. Ginwalla.—Do you consider that an excessive number?

Mr. Homi.—No.

Mr. Ginwalla.—Take the Open Hearth, there are 7 Open Hearth furnaces, are there not?

Mr. Homi.—Yes.

Mr. Ginwalla.—And 3 shifts a day, that is 21 furnaces a day and you have got 42 men, that is to say, 2 men for each furnace per shift. Do you consider that excessive?

Mr. Homi.—No.

Mr. Ginwalla.—In the Blooming Mills you have got 3; you do not consider that excessive?

Mr. Homi.—No. 'If I remember alright I have not mentioned that there is any excessive number of covenanted men.'"

We think, this is a clear and unequivocal statement which ought to satisfy every one.

We refrain from referring to the past history of Mr. Homi's relations with the Steel Company, for, from the published statements of Mr. Homi quoted in the articles it will be seen that he has distinctly committed himself to certain definite opinions and policy, which make him utterly unfit to be a labour leader. No amount of prevarication would minimise the positive harm which he 'has done to Jamshedpur labour.'

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

GERMANY'S INVITATION TO KEMAL AND REZA KHAN

The Jubilee High School, Wazirabad, Punjab, which is a longstanding monument of the Hindu Muslim unity, is going to die a premature death. Lala Rishi Ram, its first headmaster, was a great educationist. He died in 1924 and after his demise the school was handed over to the Municipality. In 1927 the Hon. the Minister of Education visited the school and he found it in an almost deserted condition. Now the Municipality has reported that it can bear the expenses of the school for three months more. The Inspector of Schools, Rai Sahib Chaudhary Gayan Singh has now suggested that Government should come forward to help the institution which is in existence for the last 31 years.—("Pratap.")

The D. A. V. College, Lahore, has decided at a recent meeting that married students will not be admitted into the College in future.—("Bande Mataram.") Maulana Abu Said writes from Egypt in "Zamindar" of Lahore to the effect that the Bolsheviks have prohibited the printing of the Quran on the ground that it contains verses about 'jihad.' It is also alleged that the sale of the Quran and remembering it by heart have also been prohibited.—("Tej.")

There was a storm of locusts in Delhi on the 29th May. Everywhere both inside and outside the city nothing but locusts were seen. This is the 2nd attack of the locusts during this year.—("Tej.") "Al-Ahram" (Cairo) states that the

PLIGHT OF ALBANIAN MUSLIMS

30,000 FACED WITH EVICTION

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 12.

The allegation that 30,000 Albanian Muslims were threatened with eviction from their homes and farms in Greek Epirus was made by Commander Kenworthy in the House of Commons who asked what the attitude of the Indian representatives on the League of Nations on the subject was.

Eari Winterton replied that in the event of the question arising at the next meeting of the League of Nations Assembly the attitude of the Indian delegation would be a matter for consideration of Lord Birkenhead and the Government of India. He gave an assurance that the Indian Delegation would fully and comparatively consider all matters that formed properly the subject for consideration of the League.—Reuter.

NEW POONA COLLEGE

CHIEF OF JAMKHANDI TO DONATE RS. 1 LAKH

POONA CITY, June 12.

It is understood that the Chief of Jamkhandi has decided to make a donation of one lakh of rupees to the New Poona College authorities on condition that the College be named after Parsuram Bhanu Patwardhan and fifty students from Jamkhandi State be given tuition free of charge. He also decided to give an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 for twenty years to the College.—A. P.

German Government has invited King Fuad of Egypt, Riza Khan of Persia and Ghazi Kemal Pasha of Turkey to visit Germany.—("Bande Mataram.")

It is authoritatively learnt that the directors of "Kirti" have decided to start a monthly journal in English which will be called the "Indian Worker." Its policy will be the same as that of the Gurmukhi and Urdu editions.—("Akali.")

"Al-Ahram" states that Begum Zaghlul Pasha is shortly going to Europe to recuperate her health. She will be back after spending a few weeks in different European countries.—("Inqilab.")

With a view to popularising Swadeshi goods an Anjuman has been started in Amritsar, with Master Sundar Singh, B.A., as its President.—("Akali.")

We regret to announce the death of Rai Bahadur Lala Behari Lal of Dehra Dun. He was a Government contractor and a member of the Dehra Dun Municipal Board. The deceased was very popular both among the Hindus and Muslims. He was a great social worker and used to take active interest in matters pertaining to the labourers.—("Hamdard.")

The Bhopal State has enforced the Arms Act within its jurisdiction. Henceforth no body will be able to keep arms without a licence.—("Bande Mataram.")

Commenting on Mahatma Gandhi's appeal for Bardoli, "Hamdard" writes:—We are sure the country will generously and wholeheartedly welcome Mahatma Gandhi's appeal and that every citizen of India will deem it his duty to subscribe to the Bardoli Fund.

"Al-Ahram" states that the Municipality of Beirut has decided to name a new road which passes through the most beautiful parts of the city after the Egyptian leader, Sa'ad Zaghlul.—("Hamdard.")

"Al-Ahram" learns that Sharif Husain, ex-King of the Hejaz has asked permission to pay a visit to Iraq to see his son, Emir Faisal.—("Hamdard.")

"Maqalavi Abdul Majid, editor of "Sach," is at present suffering from a very severe attack of fever. We hope that our readers will pray for his speedy recovery.—("Hamdard.")

Wonders of Psychic Power

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OUR LETTER FROM LONDON.
HARTSHORN IN HOT WATER
SAKLATVALA'S RAGING CAMPAIGN.

(By A Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 24.

The Government are evidently in a tight corner over the Lilloah scandal. The ultra Tory "Morning Post" went so far in its whitewashing loyalty as to represent the Magistrate as "not" giving any decision that reflected in the slightest on the parties concerned in the shooting. The Government, with more to lose than the "Morning Post", dare not make any such definite statement. It has to equivocate and delay. For the man in the street, Tory Radical or Labour, regards the magistrate's statement (so far as it has been reported) as a bold and a clear condemnation. The common-sense citizen is arguing:—"If it had been a full condemnation, would not the Government have boomed it, and in full?"

PINNING THEM DOWN.

After repeated questions, Mr. Saklatvala pressed for a complete disclosure and pointed out that two months delay in stating the facts was inexcusable. As a simple solution of the Government's difficulties, he proposed that the Government print verbatim the Magistrate's decision. The reply was that the Government would not. They desired to await the report of the Bengal Government and of the Government of India.

What meaning can this manoeuvre have, save that the British public is to be provided, not with the facts, but with explanations, condonations, and interpretations of the facts?

WHAT ARE INDIA'S LEADERS DOING?

While India's sole representative in the House of Commons is making this persistent effort in the cause of justice and legality none of the National leaders send him their information and support. The documents that ought to vitalise any interpellation in Parliament are consistently missing. The National representatives of India keep up, in effect, a far more efficacious boycott of Mr. Saklatvala than they do of Sir John Simon. The latter declares that he has received numerous and frequent letters from people who are boycotting him; therefore, lack of time is no excuse for this characteristic lack of public capacity.

HARTSHORN AND HOT WATER.

Mr. Vernon Hartshorn went a big lump too far when, in his anxiety to cover Saklatvala with mud, he attacked that highly reputed, even though plutocratic firm, the Tata organisation. Matters are developing very seriously for the Rt. Hon. V. Hartshorn, M.P., Labour leader, anti-red and reckless denouncer. It is believed that the Tatas will institute legal proceedings against him; and the mere report of that possibility silences us as to the actual charges, until the case is adjudicated on. As a matter of mere reporting, however, it is permissible to state that the matter has arisen in Parliament. Before it became the possible object of legal action the Member for India pressed Lord Winterton for information as to the fair wage and general standard of staff treatment of Tata Steel and Tata Sons, in view of their being entrusted with governmental and semi-governmental orders. Lord Winterton made a feeble effort to obscure the clear issue, possibly with a view to protecting a member of the Simon Commission, by stating that conditions were satisfactory up to 1926. He did not say that they have been unsatisfactory since; but the ambiguous reply is on a line with the evasive replies that the noble Lord gives when asked awkward questions about the Maharaja of Nabha.

Saklatvala sought to get a plain answer to a supplementary question, whether the statement of Hartshorn that Tata's were the worst employers in the world was true or untrue. Winterton declined and the speaker quashed the question. But this has not saved Hartshorn from wide condemnation.

WANGLED ASSOCIATIONS.

At such a moment much could be done by a firm, sincere and honestly worked business organisation. The Indian Chamber of Commerce here (I. C. C. of Great Britain) is a small body, but not too small to be the object of attention from the legal fry who look out ground that can be exploited for Besantism, for democratic imperialism and for Ramsay MacDonaldism. It secures prominence in Tuesday's "South Wales News" for a double column record of its defence of Tata's against the remarks of Hartshorn in the Ogmore and Garw constituency. These protests are not only backed by Sir Manackji Dababoy, the Moderate senator and millionaire, but bear the impress of the Polak policy of official Labour penetration.

Can it be conceived that a Chamber of Commerce can allow its procedure to be so unskillfully nobbled as to dilute a very proper protest to the Prime Minister, by

sending simultaneously to Sir John Simon, and to Mr. Ramsay Mac? The Chamber degraded the protest to the head of the Government by making a similar statement to one of the leaders of the Opposition. By that action the Indian Chamber has treated Mr. Baldwin only as a political leader, and Mac as his equal. To call Mac was, therefore, tactless as etiquette; and, in view of Mac's support of Simonism and marked ignoring of Indian opinion, the selection cannot be even regarded as an act of courtesy to India. Quite the contrary. Why should Mac have been picked out for this supplication? To the Chamber Mr. MacDonald has no status whatever. If it was intended to interest the Parliamentary Labour Party, then the Chairman is Mr. Lansbury. If the Labour Party machinery was to be invoked (an unwise move when a request was being addressed to the Government) then Mr. Henderson or Mr. Lansbury were the proper objects of the memorandum. The conclusion is unavoidable that some intriguing henchmen of the MacDonald interests in Indian affairs inspired this elevation of the deposed to the level of the reigning Premier. We have to study a little local history to throw light on the matter.

NIGGLING QUIBBLES.

So someone proposed that Mr. Polak, little as he has to do with Commerce, should be appointed honorary solicitor to the Indian Chamber. Now turn to the remarkable documents that have been simultaneously addressed to the Premier and the Chairman of the Commission and to the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. That to the Premier actually suggests that he should deliver a counter speech in the country to refute Hartshorn's. The Premier would be justified in telling the Chamber to make its own speeches for itself, and suggesting that labelled firms have their remedy at law. The only reasonable basis for a petition to the Premier would have been the request that he call upon the member of the Statutory Commission to resign therefrom, or alternatively secure his removal from the Commission. Only the legal mind could have devised the stultifying formula embodied in this representation to the Premier.

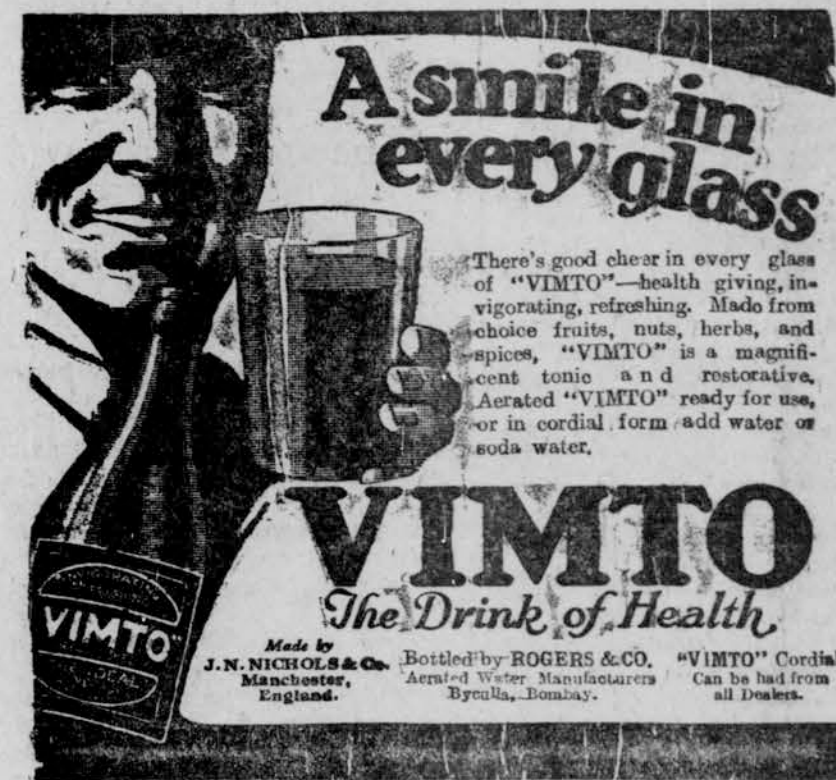
Even this little episode is not yet concluded. Politicians of the yellow type were to-day commenting on this incident in terms rather galling to Indians or friends of India. "Political agents like him, said they, 'can twist any Indian movement to the Labour Party purposes. This is a great pity. For last Saturday and Sunday Fleet Street was agog with the rumour that a strong dignified request was going to the Prime Minister from the Indian merchants' demanding the resignation of Hartshorn. On Tuesday the South Wales papers revealed to the quidnuncs that the rumoured sky-rocket was only a damp squib. Even those who were not disappointed, but rather jubilant, were as surprised as the rest at the fatuous letter to Baldwin, the fulsome appeal to MacDonald and the futile statement to Sir John Simon, all equally derogatory to any Chamber of Commerce. There are now rumours that the Secretary of the Chamber, who allowed himself to be wirepulled into this false position, may possibly resign. This would be an additional stupidity. The Chamber does not need to part with any of its officers but with those British politicians who for years have sabotaged Indian movements diverting them into the channel of their political group.

The Chambers in Calcutta and Bombay should see that the little branch in London is not used for political schemes.

SOUTH WALES THE CENTRE OF ACTIVITY.

It will be very interesting to travel South Wales this week and see how the mass of the electors take the vigorous counter propaganda that Mr. Saklatvala is putting up there at five important meetings. To-day he is speaking in the Egmore division; then at Treheris, twice in the Caerphilly division and on Sunday in East Rhondda. It is not only in Caerphilly that he will deliver what a Parliamentary wag calls a "Caerphilly prepared oration". He intends replying fully and crushingly to Mr. Hartshorn in Ogmore, and that will be as big an oratorical treat as any. It is not only in Wales that he will need to emulate the feats of that modern Demosthenes (more or less) Mr. Lloyd George. For he is to be attacked nearer home. The Maharaja of Burdwan, who says he is not a prince (though no one had accused him of it) but who claims to be a politician, is going to wipe out Saklatvala's claims to represent the people of India politically. He will show, with irrefutable logic and political knowledge, what a blessing is

(Continued on next page).



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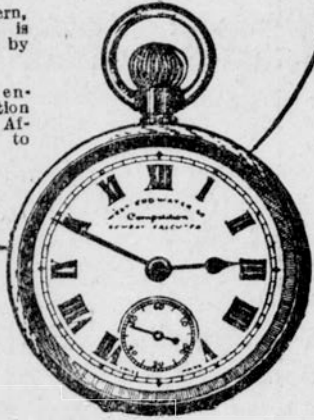
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INDIAN RAILWAYS

QUESTION OF PLACING ORDERS

INDIA'S RIGHT TO BUY AT CHEAPEST MARKET

LONDON, June 12.

In the House of Commons, the question regarding the orders placed by Indian Railways with foreign firms was raised by Commander Kenworthy at question time.

Lord Winterton in reply, cited figures showing that for the year ended 31st March 79 per cent. of the total value of orders went to British manufacturers. He drew attention to the agreement between the Coalition Government and the Government of India by which practically all orders for the State requirements of India should be open to the lowest tender. He added that the only way British firms could successfully compete with foreign firms was to lower the prices.

Sir Robert Hamilton asked whether these transactions were financed by money authorised to be borrowed in London.

Lord Winterton said that some of the money was raised that way, but that did not affect the main principle that the Indian in construction had been given the right to buy at the cheapest market.

—Reuter.

OUR LETTER FROM LONDON

(Continued from Previous Page.)
British rule to India. His chief qualification for the task is that he is six feet three inches tall and proportionately round and thick; while Saklatvala is of a more proletarian skinniness and insignificance. For the political knowledge part, the Maharaja is going to a School for Politicians (Tory Brand) where he will acquire his profound knowledge and ability. It is a pity that the founder of that School (Stott College) should have just declared his opinion that the institution is a failure. Anyway, the Maharaja will not lower its record.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.
Burdwan should set a fashion for Indian imperialists. There is some hope that if opponents of Indian freedom will start going to school they will improve themselves in any case. If they learn enough they will alter their views; if they secure a half education they may be able to put up a less ludicrous fight than they now carry on against Swaraj, the rising tide of labour insurgency and all the forces of political infidelity.

It is a shame to such a man as Mardy Jones, M.P. but he will have to put up with appearing in the same column and paragraph with the Maharaja of Burdwan.

Mr. Mardy Jones has come in for some almost inexplicable attacks by the irritated Hartshorn, and has taken a bold stand in the matter. Mr. Hartshorn stated that he intended to have raised some question affecting Mr. Mardy Jones in connection with India and the Simon Commission on Tuesday May 15, at the weekly meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party. Mr. Mardy Jones being absent in his constituency at that time, Mr. Hartshorn would bring the matter on at the meeting of May 22. Mr. Mardy Jones told a reporter of the "S. Wales News" that he had no idea what Mr. Hartshorn objected to, and that he had requested information from him, without eliciting a reply. He regards Mr. Hartshorn as starting a "heresy hunt" against anyone who tells the truth about the public opinion of India, and who does not coincide with the Simonian interpretation of Indian opinion. He added: "I have spoken at two conferences on India and at about twenty public meetings on India since my return. I have said the same things at all of them, and shall continue to tell the truth about India as I saw it."

WHAT IT ALL MEANS.
It is not practicable to tell our readers what all these strategical manoeuvres on the part of an Officialist Labour Minister really mean. Incredible as it may appear, they are not indications of temporary insanity. All that can be hinted is that some good honest (non-Communist) Radical Socialists refuse point-blank to give up fraternal association and political relations with Mr. Saklatvala or any other sincere worker for the cause of Indian Labour and the Indian people. They also decline to abandon the Workers' Welfare League of India, London, at the suggestion of the MacDonalds and other officialists, or in order to curry favour with the General Council. Now, more power to the elbow of such good men and true. After all, the ultimate factors in the matter are the electors of the member's own constituency, not a caucus. The nation pays the Parliamentary salary not the Official Labour Party. But, then, there is the pressure that can be exercised in respect of the election expenses and the cost of upkeeping the machinery of the constituency. Surely, however, the miners would not "let Mardy Jones down" at the dictation of the mandarins of Eccleston Square?

One, after all, is not so sure of even that: after the experience of Saklatvala, whose Indian admirers are allowing him to approach the general election without any means of winning the fight or main-

taining the necessary organisation in the constituency.

India, Britain, and the whole world, has need of men who can say, in such an age as this:—"I will tell the truth."

Naturally, one would expect that they would elect to tell lies, and enter the Ministry. There are, however, men built on a different plan. India should show that it appreciates them.

WHAT IS BARDOLI'S CASE?

(Continued from page 6.)

profits were to be accepted, a considerable reduction in the existing rates would be necessary.

PERFUNCTORY SURVEY.

They thus rely for their contention on the actual conditions obtaining in the Taluka, but they also rely on attacking the value and accuracy of the Government reports. They contend, "inter alia", that Mr. Jayakar, the Settlement Officer, made no enquiry worth the name, visited few villages, afforded no opportunities to villagers of making representations pertaining to the question of increasing the assessment, and prepared a perfunctory survey. He prepared the most essential statistics in his office without exercising the slightest scrutiny and relied for his recommendations of 30 per cent. on the sole basis of rise in the value of gross produce.

MR. ANDERSON'S GROSS ERROR.

The perfunctory nature of Mr. Jayakar's enquiry, if enquiry it could be called, is enough to render it valueless. But Mr. Anderson seriously questioned the value of Mr. Jayakar's report on another and a very substantial reason which was pointed out by the people's representatives also. He rejected a most vital part of Mr. Jayakar's report—viz., where he bases his recommendations on the value of gross produce—as "irrelevant" and "positively dangerous as affording no justification for his proposals and suggesting arguments against them." In the circumstances Mr. Anderson's obvious duty was to suggest to Government a fresh inquiry, but he overshot the mark

and proceeded to make his own recommendations on the basis of rental statistics—a basis of which the equity has been seriously challenged by several high-placed Government officials and the statistics themselves have in the present case been seriously challenged as lacking scrutiny.

CONTRAVENING SETTLEMENT MANUAL.

If Mr. Jayakar drove a coach and four through the Settlement Manual in making no real inquiry. Mr. Anderson went one better in contravening the Settlement Manual which lays down that rents should be only one of the factors to be considered and that even when they are taken into account, they cannot be used as the basis for definite conclusions unless they exist in considerable volume and unless their reliability has been carefully tested. Mr. Anderson grossly erred (1) in exclusively relying on the rental statistics and (2) in assuming that the two essential conditions for their being of any value had been satisfied. In one place, Mr. Anderson charges Mr. Jayakar with having made "no attempt to compile statistics showing the area rented and the area cultivated by its owners", and yet proceeds on appendix H and wrongly arrives at the conclusion that "at least half the total area is held by landlords who do not cultivate it." The error is based on his hastily assuming seven years' statistics—42,923 acres—as one year's statistics and on his utter disregard of Mr. Jayakar's own estimate of land held by non-agriculturists, which is 23,995 acres, i.e., about 18 per cent. of the total area—a more plausible though not a strictly accurate estimate, because not based on inquiries on the spot.

For these reasons both Mr. Jayakar's and Mr. Anderson's reports are worthless and the rate of 22 per cent. fixed by Government is absolutely arbitrary as it is based on no fresh or accurate data.

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ETHICS OF JOURNALISM.

DEMAND FOR STRAIGHT NEWS STORY

FIGHT AGAINST CHEAP SENSATIONALISM.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN NEWS AND SCANDAL.

The report by Mr. Fued Fuller Shedd (Editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin) for the Committee on ethical standards, dealing with abstract principles, was followed by a spirited discussion in the Society of Editors (America), says, "Editor and Publisher" of April 28 last, and an effort by some members to turn the talk into concrete channels. No support was given the proposal that the society discuss the journalistic propriety of publishing false or forged documents, and another effort to discuss the question of editorial support being made the basis of a national advertising contract fell down when it was discovered that the "iniquitous" contract left the editorial support to the discretion of the editor. The report follows:

Ethics, according to Will Durrant, is the study of the ideal in human conduct. Another has said that the principles of ethics establish the equities of society. And still another that the determinations of ethics are the measure of individual responsibility, the test of the actual self-governing of one's self, and exemplification of that splendid tradition of America which is now too rapidly disappearing, freedom under the law. In our common phrasing, we identify ethics as our moral obligations, as the essential proprieties of our conduct.

Such definition may serve in our discussion of the ethical standards of the newspapers and our attempt to define some of our moral obligations in the communities we serve and to determine to what extent we are conforming to the essential proprieties.

The prevalence of crime, disregard for law, recklessness as to human life, moral degradation of every sort, is challenging the serious thought of American Government in all its branches, Executive, Legislative and Judiciary, is compelling the attention of all publicists, challenging the best minds of all thinking people. What are the newspapers contributing to its solution? They are not law-makers; neither are they policemen. But they give their aid and support to either function in the interest of law, obedience, order and morality. And what then? We pass from the realm of law and its enforcement to the consideration of ethical standards and the obligations for their maintenance.

AN INDICTMENT OF AMERICAN SENSATIONALISM.

Listen to what is said about us. I quote: "The editor of to-day is perhaps more tempted to sensationalism than other editors ever were. He sees the circulation of the sensational papers leaping forward in response to public greed for the details of under-world life, for the causes of divorces, for the things which we deem unfit to print in other days. It is to be regretted that such a large proportion of the newspaper-reading public choose to be informed of the events of the day in such livid, extravagant language and such frequent perversion of fact. But even the honest editor recognizes the public liking for this sort of newspaper stuff and he is sorely tempted to enter the competition."

"Everybody is influenced by what he reads, young people especially, and habitual cheap reading must produce cheap thinking and cheap expression of thought and consequently cheap moral conduct. It is in this direction that sensational press and cheap literature of the day have their cheap influence. Cheap literature produces cheap mentality and consequently a cheap people."

This has been purposely chosen because it is one of the mildest counts in the indictment brought against the sensationalism of the American newspaper. In increasing degrees of enormity the newspaper is accused of spreading the suggestion of crime, of glorifying crime and the criminal, of catering to and stimulating the baser passions. To what extent is this true? What are the ethical standards? How shall we attain them? The newspaper is bound to give and make answer.

This count in the indictment was not written by some self-assumed censor of the press, of prudish or gently nurtured mind, who, for lack of contact with the world as it is, has been shocked by the revelation that it is human. It is, rather, the admonition of a man who spent his life at the desk, a recognised mentor of American news-gathering and printing, who never was accused of not knowing news when he saw it, or of failing to print it, but who, in his keen discernment of news, was able to distinguish it from scandal. This man is Chester S. Lord.

Of the old school, old-fashioned, it may

be. But the American newspaper of to-day would be better if there were more of that old school in the slot and more of those old-fashioned ideas posted where every copy-reader, re-write man or reporter could read and heed as the eternal ideals of honourable newspaper service.

The newspaper, as the purveyor of the news of the day, must report the world as it is. I do not believe that it would be consonant with the duty of the newspaper, nor with the welfare of the public if the curtain were to be drawn over the dark and the seamy side of life, if crime were to be ignored and the daily drama presented in the setting of an Eden, in the mellowing rays of artificial light. The nine-tenths, or three-quarters, or one-half, or whatever ratio you may appportion to the peaceful, orderly and law-abiding section of the community, ought to know what the rest of the world is doing. Even the boy and girl ought to know what crime is, whether it leads and what are its consequences and he warned by its disasters.

But that does not mean that every rotten triangle murder or divorce case shall be served up in the form of an alluring romance, or that every pimp who jizzes up his courage with dope and dares to shoot a man in the back that he may go through his pockets and rob him, shall be pictured as a Robin Hood.

"DRESS UP THE NEWS."

The indictment of the newspaper, for its dealing with crime and sensation, does not lie in the fact that we print the news, but rather in the manner and dress in which we print it. We could go to the very limit in calling a spade a spade, if we confined ourselves to a strict relation of facts, and not do an iota of harm to the moral welfare of the community that is done by the carefully groomed story, which may contain no syllable that is on the index of polite society and yet may smell to heaven with its rottenness.

I do not believe in the suppression of crime news or kindred matter which may be classed under the general head of sensationalism. Where there is extraordinary public interest in a story, of murder or what not, it is the duty of the newspaper to serve that interest, as it has engaged to do.

It is the function and obligation of a newspaper to print the news. Most of the complaint and trouble is caused by the misinterpretation of that function as the embellishment of news to make it interesting, it is said.

And right here it may be remarked, incidentally, that we are not making remarkable progress in news reporting in the embellishing process. Go over the roster of reporters of the days before the re-write man was assigned to write the story that the other fellow dug up, and it might be surprising even to some of us to discover the number who became famous writers. But if you were to go over the list of famous writers who have been assigned to the task of covering big stories for the newspapers, it might be equally surprising to find how few of them have become even good reporters. News reporting has been—I will not spoil it—greatly handicapped, smothered, in the effort to secure picturesque writing, which necessarily, at times, involves a disregard of the news, which is essentially a matter of fact. The reader who wallows through a mess of slush and filth, must often wish for the good old days when he could pick up his paper and get a straight news story on which to form his own impressions.

It is our obvious window-dressing that creates the impression that we are giving three quarters or some other preposterous ratio of our space to crime and scandal or some other form of sensation. It is the smear of crime, and it may be of filth, over the front window of our news-

paper magazine, giving it a display, perhaps, that would not be given a part between the great powers, insuring, within all reasonable possibility, the peace of the world, that justifies our critics in condemning us for disregarding our ethical responsibilities in a reckless chase for circulation.

QUESTION OF CIRCULATION.

True, we all want circulation and more circulation, and it is perfectly proper that we should. Increasing circulation is a wholly legitimate effort. But I want to turn aside from ethical considerations and tell you that circulation that is gained by and depends on smudge and smut on the first page and on as many other pages as the make-up man can spot for the purpose, is not on a par, thousand to thousand, with the circulation that is gained and held by deserving and winning and holding the confidence and respect of the people in the community. Some of that excess circulation that developed during that sensational murder trial stayed, of course. But every circulation man knows the slump that inevitably comes when the big story ends. And it would be something worse than unethical for a newspaper published to go on subsidizing or otherwise stimulating murders to keep his circulation batteries up to full power. Moreover, when we exaggerate the space dedicated to a sensational crime story, nine times out of ten—and I doubt if the tenth time is an exception—we cut down other news of the day, in utter disregard of our judgment of its worth, and as a result we give the constant patrons of our papers, not the true picture of the day's course of the world, but something that is distorted and disfigured.

To get back to the ethics of the situation, we are not fulfilling the function and obligation of the newspaper and are breaking faith. And in the long run it pays to recognise even ethical obligations. The moral obligations of any newspapers building for permanence, seeking to become an institution in its community, do not lie very far away from the line of its material interests. Grant there is a widespread human interest in certain crimes, or in crime as a phase of life; grant that there is a general liking for sensation. But the scope of human interest is wider than any or all crimes, and there are appetites for other than sensational news and comment.

The stability of a successful newspaper rests on service far different from the ability to command the service of high-priced writers to render lurid crime or to blacken its filth. There is a moral obligation resting upon the newspaper to be worthy the respect of its community, to be wholesome and healthful in its interpretation and presentation of life, to be an inspiration to the good that it with in men and women, as well, indeed, as a warning and admonition to that which is bad. It is our duty to print the news. We cannot suppress news to the extent of distorting our daily report. But we owe it to our own good repute and to our readers, just as truly, to avoid distorting the story of life as told in our pages by playing high-powered lights on an exaggerated close-up of some spot of blood or piece of muck as if it were a typical blot on human nature.

POLITICAL PROPAGANDA.

Senator Gilbert N. Hitchcock, "Omaha World Herald" said: "I am not particularly well qualified to talk on the subject that is before you. I have been publishing a paper for 43 years at Omaha and I have never been able to decide the question for myself and lay out the boundaries of ethical proprieties discussed by Mr. Shedd, but I am very sure that the era of disregard of ethics is passing. The strongest, most permanent and best

newspaper proprieties are those which have paid some attention to the requirements of ethics.

We can't agree, I don't see how any committee is going to agree, on any very rigid rules, because in the end the conscience of the publisher or of the editor must fix the decision to be reached by that particular paper.

We all know that on the editorial page many papers observe high ethical standards and the same papers violate them in their news pages.

I have noticed lately a matter which has impressed me with a little discouragement, and that is that as a political campaign comes on, propaganda, political propaganda, creeps into the news pages, and it is very prevalent at the present time. You can pick up the best papers of the day, papers published in large cities, and whether they are discussing the supposed news of the Republican Party, of Republican candidates, or of Democratic candidates, you observe the same obnoxious prevalence of propaganda, in what are supposed to be news columns, and I am sorry to say that that appears in the very best papers of the United States at this instant. The political news in those papers at this time impresses me with being unreliable, and I think if there is one thing which at this time should be impressed upon the press of the United States it is to keep the news columns free from propaganda, to state the truth and not allow prejudiced writers or prejudiced publishers to use news columns for propaganda purposes. I think if there is reform needed this year it is to keep the news columns of the papers so that the readers can depend upon them to state the truth.

"CRIME, A FUNCTIONAL PART OF A NEWSPAPER."

Mr. Ralph Pulitzer of "The New York World" said:—

It is a very difficult thing to lay down any definite rules about this matter of ethics, especially with regard to crime news and sex news. In regard to politics, I think it is very much easier. I think I said what I had to say last year about the editorial writing in the news columns, and I certainly agree with Senator Hitchcock.

In regard to the other phase of it, it has always seemed to me to be a very easy thing for each man to handle the thing, at least according to his conscience, in a fitting way. I have never had the slightest trouble when stories come into the office of making up my mind sincerely as to whether they had any business in the paper at all or whether they had any business on the first page of the paper. What has always been more perplexing to me in the way of ethics is the other side of that, not the printing of the stories but the obtaining of some of them, as to what constituted an infringement on the privacy of people, as to what constituted digging up scandals of their past which had been buried for years. There, I have been very, very seriously perplexed. Sometimes it is obviously an outrage to dig up some misdemeanor of a man that he lived down years ago and plague him with it now. Other times it seemed inescapable to do it as part of his record. As I say, that has been the thing that has puzzled me most.

With regard to our attitude toward crime as a whole, I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind that that is an absolutely functional part of a newspaper; if it is ethical to do it, I am glad; if it is unethical to do it, then unfortunately to that extent we must be unethical or lose one of our chief functions, which is to give our readers a picture of life as it comes by, day by day, the good and bad, the bright and dark.

I personally agree with what was said just now that it does not do any harm if it is treated objectively. If a story comes to you that forces its way into your paper, you have got to put it in your paper, and I don't think that kind of story will do any harm. It is when you reach out for a story and when you smirk over it, when you gloat over it, when you smack your lips over it, when you put a lot of dressing on it and elaborate it that the story does you harm, does your paper harm and does your reader harm. I think you probably all agree with me that many stories come along that obviously demand that we print them whether we like them or not and it certainly doesn't cause me any scruples to put them in.

"RELIGION AND POLITICS,"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. S. D. Nadkarni has come forward with a 'reply' to Mr. Anil Baran Ray, wherein he has charged the latter of 'word-spinning', 'misstatements' and 'fallacies.' The purport of this letter is to refute all these charges.

I shall take up the point of Dr. Inazo Nitobe first. Mr. Nadkarni recklessly gives out that Mr. Ray has quoted this Japanese thinker 'in seeming favour of ancestor-worship.' I will advise Mr. Nadkarni to go through that portion of Mr. Ray's article once more, but in a modest manner devoid of that thirst for idle criticisms. Mr. Ray only wanted to show that sometimes even such crude 'superstitions' have got a high practical value, and that the Japanese thinkers like Inazo Nitobe are in no mood to give up this valuable piece of 'superstition' which impels the sons of Japan to brave and noble deeds, and even expect that one day Science will establish the same as a 'fact.'

Mr. Nadkarni is not inclined to concede that the Bolsheviks started their regime by discarding religion, but innocently says that they followed the present policy of Kemal Pasha. It is a well-known fact that Lenin and his creatures were the champions of Karl Marx's maxim 'Religion is the opiate of the people.' These people tried their best to root out this noble instinct in man by direct means, by indirect means, and, lastly by coercion. Later on when they found that they are playing with fire, i.e. the people's will, they were "compelled to abandon dramatic and drastic measures against religion so that they might not alienate the sympathy of the masses."

Mr. Ray "instances the support given by the Irish clergy to the cause of Irish freedom" to show that religion need not stand in the way of a country's political advancement. Since those catholic priests did not pervert the mentality of the masses by denouncing the Sinn Fein movement, Mr. Nadkarni's assertion that those priests took their stand on Jesus' words "Give unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's" and remained quite indifferent is not true. Their creed was caution, and due allowance must be made for this when passing any judgment over their behaviour.

Now I come to the most important point of Mr. Ray's article. His article was chiefly intended for those who have grown very enthusiastic over the new-fashioned slogan 'Divorce religion from politics.' Different meanings are attached to this by different persons. When Mr. Ray wrote those lines he had in view 'the new advocates of this principle, who have at the back of their mind the saying of Karl Marx that religion is the opiate of the people.' He feared that the Indian disciples of this Prophet of Materialism are conspiring to drive away religion from life and society. The whole purposes of Mr. Ray's article will be misunderstood if one is to over-look this very important point. He has no difference of opinion with Kemal Pasha. He does not look at his policy with an angry eye. "When the Nationalists in Turkey separate religion from the State, they do not intend the eventual abolition of religion like the Communists of Russia." It is this eventual abolition of religion that he fears most. "But there can be no doubt that religion should not be confused with politics": in these words Mr. Ray has repudiated the secret charges of Mr. Nadkarni against Mr. Ray, when he eloquently rattles in a pedantic mood "What they banned and rightly banned, was 'Fatwa' rule by their Maulvis and 'vyavastha' rule by their Pandits. . . . The interference in the affairs of the State by any so-called religious authority—whether a Patriarchy, a Papacy, a Khilafat, or a caste-panchayat—was prohibited and still continues to be prohibited." By 'Religion' Mr. Ray has not meant any of these. If Mr. Nadkarni thinks so, he has only to blame himself and his poor understanding.

Mr. Nadkarni rightly observes: "But the crux of the problem is that what is not true religion to Anil Babu is the whole truth and nothing but the truth to the whole community." That shows that Mr. Nadkarni has not missed the right views of Mr. Ray, though in certain places he has consciously tried to misrepresent Mr. Ray. This honest statement has been fol-

lowed by a volley of questions and triumphant humours. He asks "What then is Anil Babu's remedy for the trouble?" and in the same breath answers on behalf of Mr. Ray "No. He will win Swaraj first, and then bother about 'false religion'." But he is aware all the while—acutely aware—that the magnitude of our 'false religion' is retarding Swaraj. In this connection I shall reproduce certain portion from Mr. Ray's article, which will answer to Mr. Nadkarni. "We ought not to condemn religion and conspire to drive it away from life and society for the ills that are perpetrated in its name by selfish, ignorant, or unscrupulous people. As well might one cite the crimes and errors which have been committed in the name of liberty as a sufficient condemnation of the ideal of liberty. "We have already observed that "the root of this evil is not in true religion itself but in our ignorant human confusion of religion with a particular creed, sect, cult, religious society or church." If superstitious beliefs and ignorant prejudices are interfering with our social, political and economical progress, the remedy is a large, illumining religious movement which will clear away this mass of superstition and ignorance." Is this word-spinning? Or thought-provoking words? Does he advocate, that the slogan "Divorce religion from politics" should be merely shouted from every house-top, as some of our platform-orators and their ardent admirers teach us? When the real issue is how this is to be brought about in India, what is the use of putting the same problem in a more fine manner. It is true that some of our politicians have got strong communal bias and they are instilling the same into the minds of the masses. How are these Karl Marxians going to bring them round? The real remedy to counteract this evil has been suggested by Mr. Ray, viz. an "illumining religious movement." Further on he writes: "This is the most important constructive work before us and like all other constructive work must be kept apart from politics. As national education should be done not for serving any political purpose but for the sake of education, as village reconstruction should be done for the sake of creating life in the villages, so the religious reform movement also should be carried on solely for the purpose of educating the people in the true principles and practice of religion. This what Mr. Ray has to say. Is this word-spinning? And this religious campaign is to be led not by platform orators, not by Karl-Marxians, not by those so-called Reformers, but by "Those alone who realise spiritual life by 'Sadhana' and live the essential truths of religion in themselves, can hope to really touch the heart and soul of the people, save them from the clutches of false prophets and lead them to the true spiritual path." This is the only message which Mr. Ray had to give. Is this word-spinning?

Mr. Nadkarni has unfairly dealt with Mr. Ray's article. There are many blunders committed. There are many important omissions. There are many conscious misrepresentations. On the whole his 'reply' is simply nauseating.—Yours, etc.,

P. V. I.

Bombay, June 12.

WATER SCARCITY IN MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP.

The Asst. Secretary, Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union, writes:—

"Since the 7th instant the main water pipe in the Municipal Workshop from which hundreds of workmen used to drink water has been stopped. The reason given for it is that some time ago a labourer was fined annas eight for smoking while he was in a privy. The matter was represented by the Union to the authorities that the fine was not right. But the representation has been met by cutting off supply of drinking water. Hitherto even though the Union has approached the authorities, no satisfactory result has been arrived at. In the days of heat it can be very well imagined how hard it should be for the poor labourer to work without any drinking water supplied to them."

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